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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Legislature Hits Tax Snag; Cleveland Routs Pickets; U. S. Stake in China Cut

The World's Day—At a Glance
Aug. 1, 1939

Bay State Legislators Split on Dog Track Levy

With prorogation of Massachusetts' first biennial Legislature fixed tentatively for Saturday, adjournment plans struck a new snag today when the two Houses became deadlocked over proposals to double the taxation on the dog racing and the liquor business, as a result of which creation of a conference committee appeared likely.

Many Representatives expressed a belief the sessions, now seven months old, would continue into next week, as the House stood resolutely behind its plan to raise the dog-race levy from 3½ to 7 per cent, despite reduction of the proposed increase in the Senate to a graduatd scale of 3½ to 5 per cent. A further dispute arose when the Senate reduced slightly House-approved increases in the liquor tax. [Details: Page 9.]

Cleveland Picket Edict Ends Fisher Plant 'Siege'

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Non-striking employees entered General Motors' Fisher Body plant today through a cleared and quiet "riot zone" to relieve some 300 besieged workers.

With pickets limited to five at each gate under a police-enforced proclamation prohibiting "riotous assembly or mass formation" within 500 yards of the plant, strikers picketed behind the lines.

DETROIT (AP)—Two skirmishes between individuals marked the C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers General Motors strike today as threats of a walk-out at the Packard Motor Company plant developed in another dispute over bargaining representation. Clashes occurred at Fisher Body Plant No. 37 and the Chevrolet Gear & Axle Plant.

War Cuts Millions From U. S. Stake in China

WASHINGTON (AP)—America's stake in China has been whittled down by two years of war, an unofficial survey showed today, but its importance appears to have been increased by the Administration's determination on a stronger stand in relations with Japan.

Basis for comparison is a letter Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, wrote Vice-President Garner Jan. 8, 1938, in response to a Senate request for information on America's position in China. Mr. Hull then put American investments at $132,000,000. Officials say they now are $98,000,000. He added to this total about $40,000,000 of Chinese obligations in default since the World War. Their present value is only a small fraction of this figure.

House Appropriates $50,000 for NLRB Probe

WASHINGTON(AP)—Acting on the recommendation of its Accounts Committee, the House appropriated $50,000 today for investigation of the National Labor Relations Board. Speaker Bankhead said he had not selected the five-man committee already authorized to make the inquiry, but he will make the appointments before Congress adjourns.

The House also appropriated $15,000 for its Merchant Marine Committee's investigation of Alaskan fisheries and $5,000 for the Ways and Means Committees between-session study of tax problems.

Pennsylvania Begins 'Work or Get Off Relief'

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Pennsylvania's "work or get off relief" program became effective today as lists of able-bodied persons receiving State aid where made available to potential sponsors of work projects in local communities. Under the law, persons who refuse work if it is offered will be taken from relief rolls.

The first count of employables showed 200,000 persons able to hold jobs. There are 250,000 on relief.

Croats Theaten to Secede From Yugoslavia

KUPINEC, Yugoslavia (AP)—A declaration that the Croats would secede from Yugoslavia unless their demands for autonomy were met by the Belgrade Government was made today by Dr. Vlatko Matchek, Croatian leader. Dr. Matchek's statement generally is regarded as indicating negotiations between Premier Cvetkovitch had reached a serious pass. Other nations are watching these negotiations closely because it is realized that on their ultimate success the peace of Europe may depend.

Ukrainian Plotters Reported Jailed in Poland

WARSAW (AP)—Reliable reports say that an undetermined number of Ukrainians have been arrested at such cities as Lwow and Przenys and charged with "activities harmful to the Polish State in co-operation with foreign factors."

Those arrested were described as members of the illegal O. U. N., an organization of Ukrainian nationalists. The Polish Government was said to have evidence some members "remain in contact with Berlin."

Prohibition Closes Bars in Bombay

BOMBAY (AP)—An expanded police force cleared Bombay's 8,500 bars and liquor shops today to inaugurate the first new prohibition law since repeal in the United States.

As midnight struck the date of enforcement, agents listed stocks of all liquor establishments and sealed them for excise officers, who will cart them to Government warehouses.

Georgia Republican Sees Foe Split in 1940

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Forecasting a rift among Democrats, Clint W. Hager, State Republican Chairman, said today he would urge his Party to conduct a primary to name a full slate of State candidates in Georgia next year. Such a ticket would be the first of its kind since reconstruction days in this State.

Italy Limits Use of Catholic Action Insignia

VATICAN CITY (AP)—New rules governing Italian (Roman) Catholic Action published today forbade members of the Society to wear its insignia except at Catholic Action functions.

Health Has Spiritual Foundation, Doctors Tell Rearmament Assembly

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1 (AP)—Delegates to the second World Assembly on Moral Rearmament reached San Francisco from Monterey, Calif., today after concluding a 10-day session at which delegates from 30 nations declared the movement was all-important in the goal of internal and international peace.

Nearly 1,500 delegates took part in "Moral Rearmament Day" at the Golden Gate Exposition today.

At Monterey, Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman of New York and London, Assembly leader, announced 17 British physicians had signed a message saying: "Science has made great advances but without corresponding moral progress we risk losing even these benefits already achieved."

Behind much disease, continued the physicians, was fear, self-indulgence, jealousy, and resentment—conditions, they added, to be found also behind world unrest.

"Our immediate task," continued the message, "is to teach patients that health is not mere absence of disease but includes a moral and spiritual foundation for life and the replacing of conflict and apathy with a purpose that claims the whole personality in the services of our fellows."

Signatories, Dr. Buchman said, included Lord Horder, physician to King George VI; Sir Humphrey Rolleston, Vice-President of the British Medical Association and physician to the late King George V, and Col. Thomas Fraser, President of the British Medical Association.

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NYA Head Asks For Reduction In Voting Age

Williams says U. S. youth must unite to protect themselves against age pressure groups.

Youth of America must organize to protect themselves against the "terrific organization pressure being developed by the aged," and support an amendment to the Constitution to set the voting age below 21, Aubrey W. Williams, National Youth Administrator, asserted today.

Here on a tour of inspection of New England administrative offices and projects, Mr. Williams made this assertion as one conclusion he has drawn from a tour to the West Coast and back, since his reappointment early in July, in charge of a separate unit shaping the careers of boys and girls of 18 and up to 25.

Mr. Williams is the militant champion of youth. He has no fears they are going haywire politically, that they are being fooled by demagogues. "The brightest spot of an otherwise drab situation . . . is the courage and determination of youth today. Youth knows the demagogues and has them spotted and will have nothing to do with them.

Opportunity for Youth

"They are devoted to the American form of Government, the American home, the American way of making a living. All they ask is that it work out to give them their chance."

Asked to explain the "organization" of youth, Mr. Williams told how his $6-to-$20-a-month proteges after eight years of hardship can be sized up something like this: "It's awfully hard to lick these kids. They are pushing at every door there is. They are far from being a discouraged lot. In a word, my feeling is that the boys have gone through, they've taken a terrific beating, but they've still got their heads up.

"I think youth has got to look after its interests because this trend to old age benefits is threatening youth from the standpoint of schools.

Youth Must Organize

"I am saying young people will have to organize to protect themselves against the terrific organization pressure being developed by the aged."

Here Mr. Williams made reference to the Reeves movement to

(Continued on Page 9, Column 2)

Pictures of NYA leaders: Page 9.

Poles Press Danzigers For Customs Equality

Outlet in Poland for product of Danzig works closed by withdrawal of officials—Despite calm words of Chamberlain deep concern is felt over a Europe on war footing.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 1—Though the British Government feels, in the words of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain during the House of Commons debate yesterday, that there is no need for "undue concern" over the position in Danzig, the fact that during the month of August armies throughout the greater part of Europe will be on a war footing and that finally the Polish Government has made a move to counter what is happening in Danzig, leave the diplomatic world with no illusions as to the need for every effort to ease the existing international situation.

Armed Forces Compared

Polish action in Danzig consists in withdrawing customs officials from important margarine works whose output normally goes to Poland. Until Polish officials return, this outlet will be closed. The Danzig Senate has already protested, but Polish authorities refuse to discuss the matter unless the Senate is prepared to co-operate in making customs union between Poland and the Free City work properly, which it has not been doing for months.

Further measures of economic pressure are foreshadowed.

In the military sphere observers are of the opinion the total of fully trained forces at Reichsführer Hitler's disposal is about 2,500,000. Italy, including its forces overseas, is stated to have more than a million men under arms, of which half a million are exercising in the Po valley. In Poland the figure is understood to be about 750,000.

Staff talks are stated to have been arranged between Egypt and Turkey so that the latter can if necessary participate in defending the independence of the former, which only 25 years ago was still a part of the Turkish Empire.

Danzig Heavily Armed

As far as Danzig is concerned details are published in Warsaw claiming that Danzig now has an armed force of its own consisting of three infantry regiments, two or three batteries of field artillery, 36 anti-tank guns, and a number of pieces of heavy artillery, as well as equipment of a small mechanized force. A number of fortifications are also known to have been erected—all this despite

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

Colombia Moves to Resume Payments on Foreign Debts

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 1 (AP)—Colombia's foreign debt service, which has been in default five years, will be resumed in 1940, at least in part, if Congress approves the budget submitted yesterday by Lleras Restrepo, Minister of Finance.

The budget, amounting to 86,000,000 pesos ($49,020,000), includes more than 3,000,000 pesos ($1,710,00) for interest on the foreign debt service.

Conversations have been underway between representatives of the Government and the foreign bondholders protective council in New York on resumption of payments.

Santos Lauds U. S. Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOGOTA, Colombia—Praise of the foreign policy of the United States towards Latin America was voiced by President Santos, in his annual message to Congress inaugurating the legislative sessions. He said that the complete abandonment of "imperialist ambitions" and their replacement by a policy of mutual respect and the explicit recognition of each other's sovereignty had produced rapprochement and confidence, the best guarantees of law and justice in the Americas.

President Santos praised the high degree of friendship between Colombia and the United States. He was especially pleased with technical co-operation of the United States in the three branches of national defense, "requested only with the object of taking advantage of the experiences of an exceptionally prepared country."

It was this aspect of Colombian-American co-operation that brought him to refer to Panama Canal defenses. Colombia, he declared, is not and can never be indifferent to the complete safety of the Panama Canal, which is as essential to the prosperity of Colombia and the whole of South America as it is for the military

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

Intimate Message from Washington

Publicity Men Must Work on a Law of Averages—Most Handouts Hit the Trash Box but Some Evidently Get Into the Papers

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

The other day an energetic public relations counsel from Finland came in to see us. He had spent his early years, it seems, in New Hampshire, and he was applying many American publicity methods back in Helsingfors. He said to us:

"Please, have you any publicity material you could let me look at? Material that comes in to you?"

"Dear sir," we replied, "let's rifle today's waste basket." And we began to dive into the capacious circular filing cabinet that reposes under our office table. Our Finnish guest departed, hugely satisfied, bearing with him several inches of handouts—we mean several inches thick, not long. He was very happy, and today we had a postcard from him saying that the contents of our wastebasket had been very informing to his friends in Finland.

Since the activities of Congress—and of the Executive—were today rather confusing and inconclusive, all this encouraged us to look into today's wastebasket. We are not going to bore you with a catalogue of its contents, for there isn't much space. But if we run through a few of the outstanding exhibits, perhaps it will throw light on several things of some importance in current affairs. Today's discards—not including heavy things, but just single sheets and texts—weigh a little over two pounds. That's quite a lot of daily reading matter.

Government a Generous Donor

First, there are scores of handouts revealing the incredibly ramified activities of the Government. There is a two-page statement from the Department of Agriculture notifying us of something we had never known before, that an obliging Uncle Sam has been administering for a year a marketing agreement regulating the handling of package bees and queen bees. It said that by Aug. 10, all known handlers and producers of package bees and queens are asked to vote in a referendum to determine whether the Marketing Agreement should continue. We could not see a news story in this for any other than farm or bee-keepers' magazines, except to make the point that Uncle Sam is doing a very great many things for citizens these days.

And then came another striking handout—again, a two-page dissertation on the tagging of white marlin off Ocean City, Md., dexterously released on the very day President Roosevelt was fishing for the big ones in that very area. We read this handout, and we took issue with the Bureau of Fisheries, for it described tagging the fish doubly with a numbered disk clamped to the bony gill cover, and a rubber band bearing a numbered tag which is slipped over the bill or sword of the marlin, and it concluded:

"If few, or none of the tagged fish are recaptured, it will indicate either that the fish do not survive capture or that the present fishery is not taking enough of the supply to endanger future reserves."

We think it might also indicate that a marlin once caught and released is not easy to catch again.

Then we found another handout showing that Uncle Sam is always up to something. He is collecting historical textile machines and placing them in the Smithsonian Institution. Already there is the original 48-spindle spinning machine, the oldest piece of cotton-mill machinery in America, which was built by Samuel Slater and first operated by him on Dec. 20, 1790, at Pawtucket. It was a gift from the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry.

Now comes the Merrimac Manufacturing Company of Lowell, Massachusetts, which presents the Smithsonian with a 64-spindle spinning frame and a 16-spindle twisting frame for cotton thread. And we will inform cynics right away that the New England textile mills are not turning their current machinery over to museums. This machinery dates from 1820, not 1920.

Our basket turns out to be a treasure trove of oddities. Ripley would do well here. A three-page screed from the National Park Service says immodestly that the "timely action" of its "historical technicians" has "rescued from oblivion and preserved for posterity" documentary proofs of Thomas Lincoln's ownership of the farm at Hodgenville, Ky., where his son Abraham was born.

The 348-acre farm, known as Sinking Spring Farm, was acquired by Thomas Lincoln in December, 1808, for $200. In 1813, though, we learn from the garrulous handout, one Mather sought to foreclose on the former owner of the farm, and rather than pay a judgment of $87.74, Thomas Lincoln picked up and moved to Knob Creek, some eight miles away, where Abraham spent most of his boyhood.

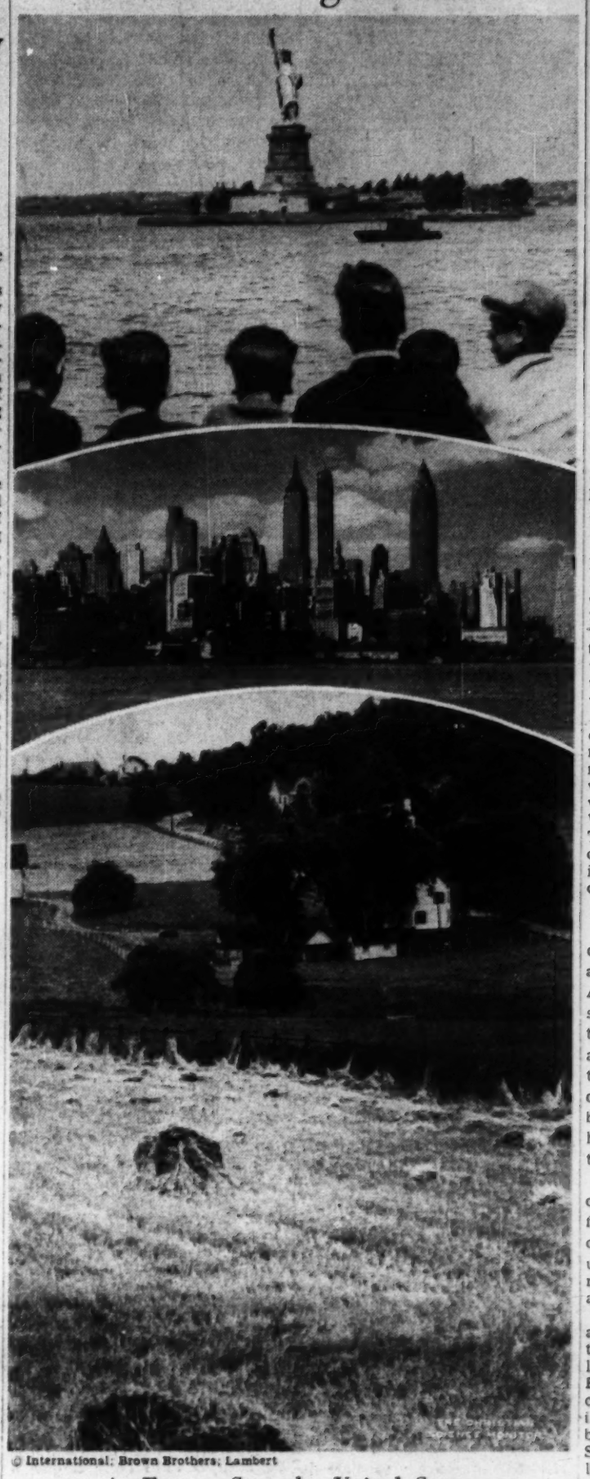
Politicians Are Prolific

But there were many other things among the handouts. There was a reprint of an editorial favorable to the Presidential candidacy of Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire; Charles Michelson's weekly political piece in the interest of the Democratic National Committee; a statement from an astrological magazine analyzing Adolf Hitler's horoscope, and hence interesting in the light of current widely published reports that he is frequently guided by such material; handouts from lobbyists from Mexico, the Ukraine, from Germany and from anti-Hitler sources; from the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations; indeed, from a crazy-quilt pattern of informational sources and we have just dipped the surface.

We also had important news material today—a presidential message, a significant committee report, texts of three or four big speeches, etc., etc. Amazing, indeed, are the uses and abuses of publicity. Fortunate are we. We only fill the wastepaper baskets. But you should see the groaning cartloads that are wheeled away nightly from the newspaper offices stretched along the twelfth floor of our building.

Erwin D. Canham

Rediscovering America



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As Europe Sees the United States

Looking across the narrowing Atlantic toward America, Europe with its beauty, learning, and mellow traditions—and its nationalisms and anxieties—sees in the United States a land where Liberty stands in the foreground, torch aloft, with towering buildings seething with commerce and flowing with wealth, close behind, and rich new farm lands stretching away toward the far horizon.

Europe—The Key Continent In Any Study of the Americas

Rediscovering America
First of 27 Articles

By R. H. Markham

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Let me tell you about my friends, the Blacks.

The gifted and devoted President of an excellent American school in Sofia, Bulgaria, is named Lloyd Black. He is an American. Every year he has a fairly large number of students called Chernoff or Chernova, names which also mean Black. But these Messieurs and Misses Black are not related to the President. They are pure Bulgarians coming from little Bulgarian towns and villages.

The Mayor of Kiskunhalas in Hungary, who once entertained me in his delightful home is named Fekete Ur, which means Black Mister or Mr. Black. He is a pure Hungarian.

The head clerk in the hotel at which I often stay in Bucharest is called Domnul Negrescu, which means Mr. Black. He is a pure Roumanian.

A friend of mine in Belgrade is named Jovan Tsrnovitch, John Black. He is a Serb. The last time I passed through Croatia there was an elderly, soft-voiced, white-haired gentleman in my coupe called Ivan Chernovski, John Black—he was a Russian refugee or "emigré," usually referred to as a White Russian. If you should mingle in the "high society" of Vienna you'd meet many nobles called Czernins—they are Austrian Blacks. Your shoemaker in Munich might be called Hans Schwartz—a John Black of Germany. Your tailor in Paris might be Sam Schwartz, Sam Black—he'd be a Jew.

I won't go on to tell you about the many other members of this Black family, who are scattered all over Europe. They mount into the hundreds of thousands. You'd find them in the telephone book of every large city. And they look

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

President Drops Giant Marlin Sword For Damoclean Sword of Hatch Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 — The Hatch bill not only threatens to inhibit future presidential control of party primaries and conventions, but it actually prevents President Roosevelt from catching fish.

Cruising through the heaviest run of white Marlin in years, the President this week end stayed aboard the Yacht Potomac and read memoranda on the Hatch bill instead of angling for the Marlin bill. The Damoclean sword of Senator Hatch was more important that the darting sword of the giant Marlin. That's how seriously the President takes this measure, which he must sign or veto before Thursday night.

Companions of the President on his cruise, not similarly weighted down by legislative challenges, caught plenty of Marlin. But Mr. Roosevelt spent only an hour or two angling, and the rest of the time sat around on deck grappling with tougher, more elusive fish.

Published reports that the President had caught a couple of Marlin, emanated from the old salt who stayed on shore and furnished him with bait. Seems the Eastern Sho' fisherman, no doubt a loyal Democrat and addicted to royalist principles of fishing, had assumed that any fish caught by the President's party must be the President's fish.

Well, Mr. Roosevelt, like other executives before him, has ghost writers, but he hasn't acquired any ghost fishermen yet.

New Deal Acts To Save Some Wrecked Bills

Seeks salvage in housing spending, wage-hour and other measures in rout by Congress.

Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 — Instead of attempting to guide the Administration's legislative barque the New Deal leaders in Congress are now simply attempting to salvage it. That is the condition which a month's rebellion of a militant Democratic-Republican coalition has produced today, in probably the last week of this session.

The Senate passed yesterday the lending bill, cut almost squarely in two. The House started debate on it today with the prospect of further cuts. In fact the reason that the Senate ultimately passed the measure so readily, 52 to 28, was understood to be the expectation that hostile House forces were waiting for it with meat axes.

But the lending bill is only part of the story. The bill to double money for Federal housing faces major difficulties. Amendments which the Administration asserts will upset the nine-month-old Wage-Hour Law wait for action. There is a deadlock in conference over important business-stimulating amendments to the Social Security Law.

Congress Out of Hand

Take it all in all, there is little comfort for the Administration anywhere. Congress is out of hand. Administration leaders merely shrug grimly. Lacking the votes to impose their will they can only attempt to save what they can of the cargo without setting any course. The confusion is increased by the present determination to hurry matters for adjournment this week.

The lending bill as passed was cut from the original $2,800,000,000 figure to $1,615,000,000 and becomes largely a farm relief measure. All but $425,000,000 of the remaining items give direct aid to agricultural communities.

Perhaps even more serious than any of the single reductions was the amendment tacked on at the last minute by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia denying the customary tax exemption privileges to the RFC bonds that would be issued to finance the program. Sen. Byrd has fought the bill collectively and in parts.

Barkley Loses Plea

Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, fighting a desperate rear-guard action for the bill from the beginning, declared it was "absurd" to single out these particular issues for taxation unless a general policy were adopted. If these bonds were specially discriminated against, he said, the effect would be to raise the interest rate on loans. The Administration has sought to lower interest rates all down the line. Despite his endeavors, the Byrd amendment was voted in.

Senator Barkley anticipated another defeat on the proposed new $100,000,000 bill to stimulate foreign trade to be put at the disposal of the Export and Import Bank for loans to foreign governments. He went out of his way to meet it, and himself recommended a reduction to $75,000,000. This cut was approved which probably saved the item from further reduction.

Senator Barkley introduced two other last-minute amendments. One increases the RFC's potential lending power to railroads from $350,000,000 to $500,000,000 without raising the RFC's total lending power; the other extends by two years the time within which the RFC may make loans to small industry, and extends the maturity date for RFC obligations by 10 years.

Housing Bill Shunted Aside

Meanwhile, the House agreed to put the $800,000,000 slum clearance bill aside to take up the lending bill today. The Administration strongly wants the housing bill passed, which would double the Housing Authority's construction loan program as well as increase its annual appropriations for rent subsidies from $28,000,000 to $73,000,000.

However, there is great doubt whether the bill will be enacted. The anti-Administration coalition has a strong farm element, and experience has shown that measures especially aiding cities do not fare so well as farm relief measures.

The New Deal has faced difficulties before, but never the prospect of such frustration as the present. There are two elements involved, and it is hard to give them relative weight. On one side there is the declining party discipline that has been noted for some time, and that really had its start in the Republican legislative victory in 1938. It indicates a

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Latvia Seeks Foreign Farm Hands

Government opens office to regulate conditions of labor and advise on choice of work.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—A Central Office of Labor has been founded in Latvia to regulate working conditions and the distribution of labor in Latvia. The importance which the Latvian Government attaches to this institution may be judged from the fact that the Manager of the Labor Office is directly subordinated to the Prime Minister, now Dr. Karlis Ulmanis.

The main functions of this new organization are: To advise people as to the choice of or change in their occupation; to provide laborers and apprentices for farmers, for craftsmen, and for industry; to provide workers for seasonal and household work.

The Central Office of Labor consists of a Council with representatives of the Ministries of Finance, the Interior, Education, Communication, Public Welfare, Agriculture, and Public Affairs, of the Houses of Parliament, Riga Municipality, the National League of Women and the Organization of Latvian Housewives. The work of these representatives is to be honorary except that they are to receive payment for the meetings they attend.

Heavy Shortage of Labor

The reason for the establishment of this organization is that there is a great shortage of labor on the land and at least 40,000 hands have had to be imported (chiefly from Poland and Lithuania) every year. The import of laborers from the neighboring countries has, however, become more and more difficult, as the Lithuanian farmers have objected to a further export of laborers from their country. Estonia, Latvia's northern neighbor, does not permit the export of labor at all, as the country suffers from a serious shortage of workers itself.

The Central Office of Labor is to exercise complete control of all workers from the time their school education is completed until their sixty-fifth year.

All Applicants Helped

No employer may engage anyone without the consent of the Central Office of Labor. All dismissals have also to be registered.

The new law concerning the Office declares that neither nationality, creed, nor membership of a Trades Union should be a ground for a refusal on the part of the Central Office to assist applicants.

Hand in hand with the work of the Labor Office goes that of the State Rationalization Committee, the object of which is to economize labor by fostering the use of machinery in industry and on the farms. Thus farmers who use kerosene for driving tractors are to receive a four santime (0.8 cents) bonus on every liter of kerosene they consume for this purpose. This bonus is to be refunded to them from a State Rationalization Fund which has been founded. To prevent this kerosene from being used for illumination purposes, smoke-producing matter is added.

Dr. Karlis Ulmanis
President and Prime Minister of Latvia.

By a Staff Artist

Position of Latvia

Easy terms on credits and loans help in development of land after division.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—Latvia's first problem as an independent State has been to solve the agrarian problem. Some 70 per cent of all the inhabitants of Latvia live on the land over which the war had raged for four years. By an agrarian reform law large estates were divided and about 200,000 new small holdings made. Extensive Government credits and building loans were granted on favorable terms. It took 15 years to carry out this reform. During the world-wide economic crisis its effectiveness was demonstrated when Latvia suffered very little from unemployment.

There is still no unemployment problem in the country, and in recent years Latvia has even been obliged to import about 35,000 farm hands a year from other countries. Farm hands are insured against sickness, and the Government pays their children a special family allowance, which is sufficient to pay for their keep. Even then they are not as well off as industrial workers.

All state and municipal workers as well as the members of the liberal professions have their own Pension Funds. There is also an Old Age Fund, which pays special allowances to the destitute who are unsuited for work. This class is cared for by the municipalities. It can most emphatically be declared that in Latvia no one has to starve. Consequently, a beggar is hardly ever met in the whole country.

Vacations for Children

Special attention is paid to the welfare of children and facilities are provided for families with many children.

During the summer children of the poorer classes of citizens are sent to the country for their holidays. Their expenses are paid by the Government, the municipalities, or the insurance societies.

About 80 per cent of all the Latvian workmen belong to professional trade unions; they come under the Chamber of Labor, which besides dealing with labor questions interests itself in all cultural matters relating to the working classes. It arranges courses of lectures on professional questions, encourages the development of all sports and aims in general at improving conditions for the working class; it is, moreover, the mediator between the Government and the working class.

Culture and Education Aided

Latvia has certainly not limited itself to efforts in the economic sphere. Special attention has been paid to cultural and educational questions. From the age of 8 to 14 years, attendance at free primary schools is compulsory for all children. The number of schools all over the country has been increasing steadily until there is now a primary school to every 1,000 inhabitants and a teacher to every 25 pupils.

Widespread interest in schools was aroused by an appeal which the President addressed to all former pupils, inviting them to remember their first school and present it with books or other things necessary. In response to this appeal in less than three years more than 1,000,000 books have been presented to schools by their former pupils and by other well-wishers.

Latvia has 112 secondary schools and technical educationaal establishments, and a University embracing 12 faculties or 25 sections, with 7,000 students.

Latvians keep up their interest in cultural questions. During the past 20 years about 30,000 books on various subjects have been published, with a sale reaching 64,000,000 or about 33 books to every inhabitant, including infants.

Several Languages Taught

Foreign languages are taught extensively in Latvia; 26 per cent of all the inhabitants speak two, and 16 per cent three or more languages. This helps the Latvians to gain first-hand knowledge of all that is best in the literature of other nations.

Among other cultural institutions is that which collects and supervises the rich store of Latvian folklore, such as poems, tales, and legends, of which up until now about 1,286,000 variants have been collected.

This is the Institute of Historical Research, which directs studies of local archives and foreign collections in the interests of Latvian history, and organizes archaeologic excavations near places where the strongholds of the old Latvians are believed to have stood.

Much valuable information regarding the affairs of the nation in prehistoric times has already been collected. For research work regarding this period a special fund, named after Prof. A. Tentelis, a former Minister of Education, has been established.

Air Passenger Traffic Shows Steady Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Air traffic is going up! United Airlines offices here report an increase of 40 per cent over the volume of passenger traffic carried during June 1938. The company flew 15,179,556 revenue passenger miles during June this year earning a net profit of $134,080.

United's passenger revenue in June amounted to $771,450 compared with $644,709 in May of this year. In making this report Traffic Manager S. A. Stimpson here announced that President W. A. Patterson of the line was making an innovation to be followed from now on of releasing complete statistics monthly on the company's operating record.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Umbrella Library's Readers and Office

Portland Library Association Resumes Summer Branch in the Square

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Current event magazines are proving the most popular this summer among the park-bench "clan" of Lownsdale Square, across the street from Multnomah County Courthouse here.

At least, that is the opinion of Paul G. Roeder, who is in charge of the famed "umbrella branch" of the Portland Library Association which was opened recently in the Lownsdale Park area for the third straight year.

There are approximately 300 books and various periodicals at the open-air library and readers may follow their reading inclinations under the sun-shading umbrellas or at home if regular library cards are obtained.

In 1937, the first year of the open-air library, about 400 books were read, while last year approximately 10,000 were borrowed.

Low-Cost Trips Forecast Increased Travel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago, Ill.

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Aside from the continuing and increasing popularity of the streamlined trains, the big news in the railroad passenger field is the almost phenomenal public attachment to the all-expense tour idea. Steamship lines have for long depended heavily on the all-expense cruise, and the railroads have dabbled in it, but this year a big share of the rail travel promises to be on this basis.

These all-expense tours are cheaper this year, for one thing, than ever before, there are more places to go, and there are a greater variety of them, fitting budgets of all sizes and vacations of all lengths. Not only are you saved all the usual bothers of travel but it actually costs less to go this way than independently.

The two big fairs account for much of the increased travel this year, but unsettled conditions in Europe are admitted to be a big factor in keeping many on this side.

The Chicago and North Western, which notes an increase in travel inquiries this year of more than 100 per cent over last year, operates, together with the Union Pacific, and other lines, a total of 180 escorted tours west of Chicago. Some 31 of these take in the San Francisco Fair.

The Sante Fe, which doesn't operate its own tours but participates in those arranged by travel agencies, reports that these agencies have set up more than 250 escorted tours of the West. Early in May one of these agencies had 430 reservations, while last year at that time there were about 160.

* * *

Probably the most popular tour, and certainly the best transportation bargain that has ever been offered, is what is called the Circle Tour, taking in both fairs, at New York and San Francisco—all for as low as $90. That's the price for travel in coaches—and that means air-conditioned cars, with comfortable, individual reclining seats for the most part. The rail fare in sleeping and parlor cars is $135, plus a special Pullman berth fare of $45 for a lower and $34.50 for an upper berth.

Then there is the so-called Banner Tour, circling the West, in which a number of roads take part. The cost of this 6,000-mile jaunt from Chicago through St. Louis, Kansas City, Colorado Springs, Santa Fe, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Lake Louise and Banff, the Twin Cities, and back to Chicago, is only $178. This is escorted and includes train fare from your home city to point of departure, and then all transportation, meals, hotel, and sightseeing.

There are many opportunities for special all-expense, escorted tours to each fair separately. The Pennsylvania, like other roads, arranges for tours which include seeing the New York Fair itself, and other points of interest in New York.

The New York Central, along with B. & O., to illustrate the money savings in these tours this year, offers a grand-circle all-expense tour, from New York to Washington, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Detroit, Niagara Falls, Albany, and back to New York, for $68.50, whereas last year this same trip cost $74.50.

The southern lines and those running north and south, participate in the special tours to the fair as far as they can, but are appealing especially for traffic to Florida, the Gulf Coast, and Mexico. The Illinois Central and C. & E. I. both offer attractive tours, in some cases the rates being even less than during the heavy winter travel to this region.

The Rock Island, which provides escorted tours to Colorado, the Yellowstone, and with the Southern Pacific, California, reports that bookings are now up to 100 per cent ahead of last year at this time.

The Burlington, Northern Pacific, and Great Northern, serving chiefly the northwest, likewise provide special attractive all-expense tours into this region.

* * *

One travel agency offers an interesting eight-day circle tour between Chicago and New York, using Lake Ontario for one leg of the journey, with each night spent at some large city in a hotel, all for $66.

Then there are all-water trips on the big lakes, in luxurious lake liners. One-way passengers are accepted but lake passenger travel is chiefly made up of tours or excursions. You can travel in leisure and climatic comfort for seven days, from Chicago to Buffalo and back, for as little as $59.50. Some lake trips extend out into the St. Lawrence and up the Saguenay.

One interesting rail-water trip offered by the Canadian National Railway, and costing $119, takes 14 days and goes from Chicago to Toronto, the Thousand Islands by boat, the White Mountains, Boston, to New York by boat, the Allegheny Mountains, Niagara Falls, and back to Chicago, with side trips by bus at scenic points along the way.

To the South there is a 12-day cruise tour to Guatemala and Honduras, by way of the Illinois Central and the Great White Fleet of the United Fruit Company, for $153.90.

Bus lines too have some new and appealing tours worked out for the summer. The Greyhound's all-expense tour from Chicago to New York and back, at $38.05 is a good example.

You shouldn't overlook either the opportunity still offered for a delightful cruise on a picturesque river packet down along the Ohio and Mississippi and their navigable tributaries. The Green Line Steamers, in its stern-wheel packet Gordon C. Greene—anciently colorful, but modernly constructed and appointed—provides cruises of from four to 14 days at prices from $25 to $120.

Travel to Scotland Rises As the Highland Games Open

Tour-a-bouts

By the Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Scotland's stalwarts are tuning up their bagpipes, selecting their finest trees for cabers and burnishing their claymores in preparation for the Highland Games and gatherings, being held this month.

To Crieff, to Inverness, to Dunoon, Braemar, Oban, Aboyne, the Isle of Skye, and many smaller places, practically all of Scotland in all the romantic glory of kilt and sporran will throng for the competitions. Bagpipes will skirl, dancers weave the intricate patterns of the sword dance, athletics toss the caber, and compete in jumping, running, and other track events.

Special excursion rates to the Games are now in effect which will reduce trans-Atlantic fares about 20 per cent in tourist and third class, the Anchor Line reports. The rates allow travelers to reach Scotland in ample time for the competitions, including events at Inverness, Aug. 18 and 19, and the Crieff Games, Aug. 19. Several meets also will be held in September.

* * *

President Roosevelt has designated the week of Aug. 7 as National Lighthouse Week. Attention will be centered on Virginia Beach, Va., because of the nearby Cape Henry Light, reported as the first beacon to be constructed by the Federal Government in 1791, two years after the beginning of the Lighthouse Service. Several lights along the Coast are older than the Cape Henry beacon, but none has been associated more closely with the development of the marine patrol. The lighthouse will be opened to the public each week end for the remainder of the summer.

* * *

Steamship traffic to Alaska, the land of gold and glaciers, of sourdoughs and totem poles, has increased considerably during recent vacation seasons. At present, special cruises, each of 11 days duration, are operating aboard the modern and completely equipped steamship Prince Rupert of the Canadian National Railways, the largest ship in the Alaska tourist service. Among the attractions are included the sheltered waters reminiscent of the fjord-fringed coast of Norway; the glories of Gardner Canal and Douglas Channel; the colorful port of Ketchikan; Sitka, the capital when Alaska was Russian territory; Taku Glacier, the mighty rampart of ice; Juneau, the present capital, and finally Skagway, the gateway to the Trail of '98.

L. F. M.

Drive for Better Judges Aided by Tammany and G O P

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—A bipartisan partnership on a judicial slate "in the public interest" on which local bar associations co-operated in advance of nominations, instead of waiting to ratify or reject after politicians had acted, today saw Tammany Hall and the New York County Republican Organization joined in an arrangement unprecedented in politics here.

Unanimous two-party designations of two Democrats and one Republican to vacancies on the City Court and the Court of General Sessions were made at the Seventeenth Street Wigwam and the National Republican Club following conferences between Representative Christopher D. Sullivan, Tammany chief, and National Committeeman Kenneth F. Simpson, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, which were arranged and attended by Alfred A. Cook and Kenneth M. Spence, Chairmen of the Judiciary Committees of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the New York County Lawyers' Association, respectively.

The Tammany - Republican agreement was in concurrence with the suggestion of bar association representatives for fusion on "men of high standing and wide experience" to "avoid a needless political contest," and resulted in designation of Chief Magistrate Jacob Gould Schurman, Jr., Republican, to succeed Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr., Republican, of General Sessions Court, retiring this year because of the age limit; John A. Mullen, Democrat, lawyer and Chairman of the Tammany Speakers' Bureau, to the General Sessions vacancy left by retirement of Judge Cornelius F. Collins, Democrat, and Frank Carlin, Democrat, formerly a City and Municipal Court Justice, to succeed Chief Justice Louis Wendel, Democrat, of the City Court, retiring because of the age limit.

The backing of both major parties for their elevation assures the election of all three designees, and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia moved immediately on the pending vacancy of Chief Magistrate with the announcement he would appoint Magistrate Henry H. Curran as Mr. Schurman's successor when the latter ascends to general sessions.

The bipartisan ticket, coming against a background of judicial scandals that reach into high Federal courts, was hailed as an important landmark in the long effort to utilize the election machine for an able judiciary in place of time-serving, politically-minded judges. Mayor La Guardia has outspoken on the issue throughout his mayoralty, and has seen his attack shockingly subsantiated by subsequent disclosures.

Poultry Group Honors California Educator

CLEVELAND (AP)—Three contributions to the advancement of the poultry industry put the Borden award for scientific accomplishment—a gold medal and a $1,000 check—in the hands of a gray-haired, bespectacled California educator Aug. 1.

Dr. Herman J. Almquist, Associate Professor of Poultry Husbandry at the University of California College of Agriculture, received the award at the annual banquet of the World's Poultry Science Association.

Britain Consults With U. S. And France on Far East

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 1—It is disclosed here in connection with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's statement yesterday in the House of Commons about the Far East situation that contact has been made with the United States and France regarding the Japanese demand for the surrender of the Chinese silver reserve at Tientsin.

It is pointed out that only about one fifth of this is actually in the British Concession, the rest being stored in the French Concession. It is stressed in Whitehall that the British are determined to take no action on this point without a prior agreement not only with France, but with the United States as well, seeing that whatever is done with regard to Tientsin would inevitably be made a precedent for similar demands by Japan in other foreign concessions and settlements, including, presumably Shanghai.

Another matter on which it is disclosed here that Whitehall has contacted Washington is President Roosevelt's surprise decision to denounce the trade treaty with Japan. It is not ruled out that Britain will follow the example of the United States, although it is understood that no such step is contemplated at the moment. The British treaty requires one year's notice before denunciation takes effect.

Tientsin Agreement Near?

TOKYO, Aug. 1 (AP)—Britain and Japan moved a step closer to agreement on their respective Chinese interests at Tientsin yesterday as police took steps to curb anti-British demonstrations.

Authoritative sources said the conferees had agreed on measures for policing Tientsin.

Details of the agreement remained unsettled, but the general formula, it was understood, embraced British agreement to strictly "control with the co-operation of Japanese military authorities any Chinese suspected of terrorism and sabotage behind Japanese lines" at Tientsin.

Peace Moves in China

TSINGTAO, China, Aug. 1 (AP)—Japanese manipulation of the complex China situation took a new turn today with a mass meeting to urge an end to hostilities and a single, unified Chinese Government under former Chinese Premier Wang Ching-wei.

The mass meeting was under the direction of the Japanese-controlled Tsingtao City Administration. The move caused many neutral observers to believe that Japanese wanted to plant the thought of peace in the minds of the Chinese.

Local officials plastered Tsingtao with posters announcing the mass meeting and notified all Chinese households and all Chinese employed in foreign households that one representative of each group would be required to attend. In most instances Chinese complied.

Wang Ching-wei has proclaimed formation of a new political party in China, endorsed by the Japanese-sponsored Peiping and Nanking regimes.

California Ham and Egg Plan Is Revised but Retains Bases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Changes have been made in the "ham-and-egg" pension plan in an attempt to overcome arguments against the original plan which was defeated in a close vote last November. The proposal facing the State electorate next Nov. 7, in a special election, however, retains the essential feature of $30 every Thursday in warrants or "American money" to each disemployed and insolvent resident over 50 years of age.

This central feature, which has accounted for its wide following on one hand and, on the other, for its successful opposition at the 1938 election, calls for the warrants to be accepted in trade and non-federal tax paying, with additional uses in the form of exemptions.

In brief, each $1 warrant is redeemed, according to the plan, by the affixing of a two-cent stamp each week by the person who happens to hold the warrant on Wednesday night. Thus the $1.04 received in a year from stamp sales is calculated to retire the warrant and pay for the administrative expense. The "third dimension" of time in connection with the warrant tender in place of legal tender is expected to increase the volume of trade, through the incentive to pass along the money before the two-cent deadline. But even if a merchant has to pay the 2 per cent tax, 30 cents on a $15 purchase, for instance, it is claimed he would look upon this as a welcome expenditure to make the sale.

The original plan was opposed on grounds that it was preposterous: the California Taxpayers' Association pointed out that $1,622,400,000, equivalent to one third of the net income and earnings of all Californians in 1937, would have to be raised through redemption stamps annually to support the plan, even if only 75 per cent of the 1,340,000 eligible citizens took advantage of the plan; that the figure is three times the cost of local and State Government in California; that such a figure would require annual transactions of $80,000,000,000, whereas in 1937 they totaled but $16,000,000; that on the latter volume, the plan would in effect be a 10 per cent tax on each business deal, in addition to present taxes, as well as being 20 times the present sales tax.

The supporters contend that the plan would increase purchases adequately, as well as cut down the present relief load as much as half, through the alleviation of the relief load and the creation of new jobs—factors which opponents must consider, say the proponents.

Further objection to the original plan was aimed at the proposal to have up to half the salary of each non-federal public servant paid in warrants. The new plan says none need be paid in warrants, except the administrators, although the exemptions from various taxes will be an incentive to get warrants, they say.

These exemptions are the sales, use, State income, corporation, and the new 3 per cent gross income tax imposed by the revised plan. And for certain cash income converted into warrants by the revised plan. And for certain cash income converted into warrants in five days after close of month of receipt, exemption is allowed from the new gross tax.

School Fund Stabilization Sought by Regents Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 31—Aroused by legislative cuts in state aid for education which have enforced drastic curtailment of New York City special school services, even to the discontinuance of evening elementary schools, the Board of Regents, on motion of Owen D. Young, today began a study of a legislative formula that would separate this outlay from state budget-making fights.

The board defined its action in Mr. Young's resolution, unanimously adopted, as a response to "the general demand throughout the State that there be a review of the entire question of state aid to the public schools." When a General Committee appointed by the Regents has canvassed the field, the Board will report to the Governor and the Legislature, the resolution states.

"It is hoped," it continues, "that this procedure will aid in a more general understanding and a clearer definition of the policy and program of the State in this field and so avoid the uncertainty and confusion resulting from temporary changes in the state aid program for public education."

Chancellor Thomas J. Mangan, Vice-Chancellor William J. Wallen and Dr. Frank P. Graves, State Commissioner of Education, who will select the Committee from organized representative school board, teacher, taxpayer, farmer and political groups, said the study would be made through the eyes both of those who demanded and those who opposed the $10,000,000 state-wide saving in education aid which featured the Republican-controlled Legislature's economy budget writing this summer.

The board of regents opposed the cut, and is undertaking an agenda for the Legislature next January because "neither the Legislature nor the public seems to understand state aid very well.

"Cuts, or even increases, in state aid by the Legislature throw every local school budget in the State all out of line," a member of the board said. "We do not say that state aid should be increased or decreased. We don't know yet. But we can find out and then urge that some permanent formula be adopted so that local school authorities will have a positive basis for planning ahead."

A Personal Thank You To Debt-Paying Finland

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau announced July 31 he would make a special trip to Finland to thank that country for paying its past war debt regularly.

Mr. Morgenthau said the Finnish Minister had invited him to go and he had accepted the invitation as the only "official" engagement of his vacation trip to Europe. He sails Aug. 2 from New York to visit the Scandinavian countries with his family.

South Carolina Farmers Make Money From Forests

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Enterprise on the part of many upper county South Carolina farmers is evidenced in the interest they are taking in forestry production as an additional cash crop, supplementing peach growing, apple and grape culture, bee keeping and dairy production, as a source of income and diversification outside the customary cotton, corn, small grain, and similar over-produced agricultural items.

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Total U. S. Debt Shows Bulk Is Now Federal, Not Local

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—An analysis by the Federation of Tax Administrators here of the Twentieth Century Fund's recent report showing that the total debt of the country was actually no higher in 1937 than in 1929, throws for the first time into significance juxtaposition the respective debt positions of the various levels.

It's all a matter of who owes whom, the study shows, and in the end a matter, not so much of whether a debt is a debt in the terms of the individual's own private experience, but just how and where and how much it affects him, directly and indirectly.

The Twentieth Century Fund report revealed that the total debt of the country, governmental and private, was in 1937, and is today about $250,000,000,000. The surprising thing to most people was that this should be true in the face of the tremendous and continually climbing Federal debt. The answer was that the debts of States and cities and individuals decreased in about the same amount, but in such a way that attention was not focused on this shift.

Shift in Past 25 Years

The Tax Administrators analyze this shift and show that while 25 years ago the cities constituted the chief debtor, today it's the Federal Government.

In 1912, it is shown local governments owed 72 per cent, and the Federal Government 21 per cent, of the total Federal, State, and local debt. By 1937 the figures were reversed, the Federal Government owing 70 per cent and local governments 25 per cent. Evidence of this shift, it is noted, was found as early as 1912, but the 1932 figures revealed a temporary trend back toward the 1912 positions.

In terms of the man in the street, the rise in the governmental debt appears breathtaking. It climbed from $50 per capita in 1912 to $383 in 1937. The "catch," tax experts say though, is in the fact that debts other than governmental went down.

How Private Debt Declined

Figuring that while the Federal debt in this period increased by $13,000,000,000, the State debt remained the same, and city debts dropped $3,000,000,000, it remains that private debts must have decreased by $10,000,000,000. This means that individual and corporate borrowings let up to such an extent as to more than cancel the debts incurred by those who were forced out of business and otherwise were snowed under by liabilities.

Then, too, the tax administrators point out, quite a bit of the Federal debt must, on a practical basis, be considered as offset by greatly increased holdings of cash, and also by the fact that much of the debt is in the form of recoverable assets. In other words, the Government borrowed, through the medium of bonds, and then loaned that money through such agencies as the PWA, HOLC, and RFC, which money it is assumed will be paid back. Thus the taxpayer as such is not concerned with this part of the debt, as something which he must make up himself, as is the case with that part of the debt which is actually spent.

Such items listed as offsets increased from $600,000,000 in 1929 to $7,250,000,000 in 1937, and included cash, bond held by the Postal Savings System, and the abovementioned recoverable assets.

'Prison' Minus Rules and Locks Rehabilitates British Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — No walls, no locks, no rules, no regulations. These are some characteristics of a penal experiment being made in England under the title of Q. Camp.

Only a handful of people know where Q. Camp is. The narrow country lane which leads to it is unfrequented by curious observers of the experiment. Nobody goes to stare through the open gateway, or peep over the low hedges at the collection of wooden huts scattered over the field where the Camp lies. This is exactly what its organizers desire. Life is allowed to go its own way, and nobody criticizes.

Talking to a group in a committee room of the House of Commons recently, Mr. David Wills, Camp Chief, declared evidence is coming to hand—the Camp has been in existence for three years—whereby it is possible to prove that a young delinquent may be set on his feet by methods wholly apart from those of normal penal procedure.

Unofficial Activity

Q. Camp is entirely unofficial. It is not upheld by public funds of any kind. Those who run it are interested mainly in discovering how far a lad may be influenced in the right direction by developing in him a sense of his own worth and his responsibility to his fellows, and they are content to prove case after case in the certainty that, as their method of "treatment" succeeds, so will it be recognized and supported.

To Q. Camp any lad, who can afford a minimum of 15s. a week, may go at the wish of his parents, of a probation officer or other social worker, or—as is not infrequently the case—at his own. He is not obliged to stay unless he wishes to. Neither is he obliged to work. He is not obliged even to be civil to his "betters."

But the fact remains that young men who have shown themselves incorrigible in other surroundings, have learned through the rough and tumble existence in a camp—in which life goes on only because those who live it fall into a kind of co-operative helpfulness—that it is desirable to be regarded as useful to a community; desirable to be a social asset instead of a social failure.

Family Discord

Mr. Wills told of lads who had spent periods at Q. Camp. None of them had come from a home in which parents had formed a happy partnership—which fact, in itself, threw useful light upon certain aspects of delinquency.

One young man had had a home life in which strict parents had mapped every moment of his day. All initiative had disappeared. When he developed a liking for the companionship of young women, the outlet was forbidden. He stole. He attempted suicide. And finally he went to Q. Camp. Now he is working honestly as a gardener.

Q. Camp is not always successful with its odd visitors, but it is successful with many. It is a community which is trying to "learn the art of pulling together and of playing the game." Mr. Wills explained how pains are taken to discover means of establishing self-respect through work which is fitted to capacity. How balance is maintained by the force of public opinion. How "good mixing" is developed by freedom of action and the reward of seeing effort recognized and appreciated.

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Labor Board Head In Los Angeles Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Resignation of Dr. Towne Nylander, local head of the National Labor Relations Board, closes a stormy chapter in the story of industrial relations here.

Dr. Nylander came into the national news last March when he was suspended on charges of making a public speech which said that the Board, or at least his office, was prejudiced against employers. The squabble over the challenged speech arose over its report in the Inglewood (Calif.) Daily News, which quoted him as saying: "When we go into a hearing, the employer hasn't got a chance."

Dr. Nylander explained that the reporter of his speech was unfair in failing to interpolate that what Dr. Nylander meant was that the Board's work was so thorough that no case got so far as a trial unless the Board considered its evidence conclusive against the offending employer.

Youths' Airplane Models Displayed in Monterrey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — So many youths here are interested in constructing their own airplane models that a Monterrey commercial sporting goods house recently held a display of the models and awarded prizes to the best.

The interest of the Monterrey youths in this type of technical pastime is unusual considering that few commercial airplanes pass through here, though a number of Army planes occasionally make flights over the city.

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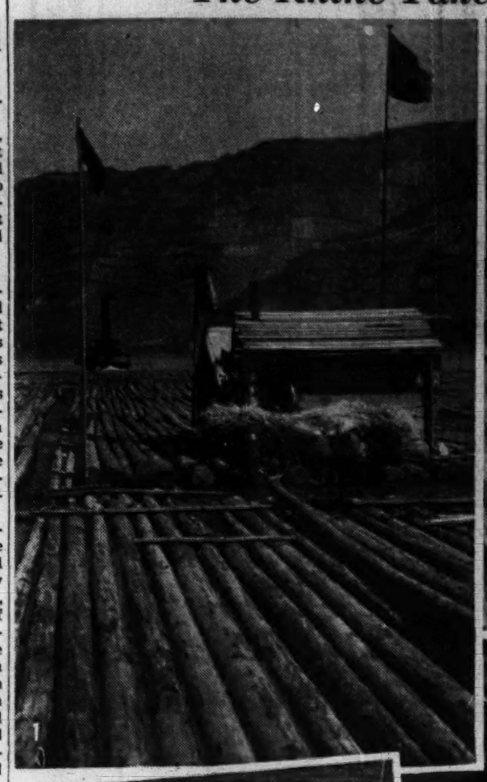


Dorien Leigh

The Log-Watch on the Rhine

(1) Tug tows raft of logs 650 feet long and 200 feet wide down the Rhine. (2) Anchors hold raft to bank at night. (3) It takes many men to handle the huge log steering oars. (4) The raft cook is a most popular man and does not have to call a second time "Come and get it."

Admiralty Fixes New Regulations For Submarines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—While evidence at the inquiry, still proceeding here, into the loss of the British submarine Thetis June 1 indicates that full use was not made of existing safety devices, the Admiralty has not delayed announcement of further safety plans for submarine trials.

Recommendations of a committee, set up by the Admiralty immediately after the Thetis sank in Liverpool Bay with the loss of 99 lives, include:

Submarine's attendant vessel on trials to be a destroyer and not a tug.

Experiments for telephones and lights on marker buoys.

Modifying construction to allow escape from stern above water.

Improving air conditions.

Device to prevent torpedo-tube rear doors being opened when the bow caps are open.

Compressed air valve to be more accessible to a diver.

Submarines on trial to tow special buoy.

Specialists Report

The committee consisted of naval officers experienced in submarines and specialists in their construction. Their recommendations, some of which have already been put into effect, were announced simultaneously at the Thetis inquiry by Admiral Sir Martin Dunbar-Nasmith, V. C., Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth, and chairman of the committee, and in the Commons by Geoffrey Shakespeare, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty.

It is said that up until now the telephone buoy had apparently been neglected on the ground that the weight of the instrument prevented its rising above the surface. Experiments will be carried out to overcome this difficulty.

Modification of the construction of the stern of submarines is considered nevessary since the Thetis's stern was apparently inaccessible owing to a maze of bulkheads, machinery and shaft tunnels. Safety-clips to prevent rear doors of torpedo tubes being opened when bow caps are open are already being adopted.

Numbers Checked

Mr. Shakespeare told the Commons that in the future civilians who attend diving trials will be given the same opportunity as naval men of making a practice escape from the Davis apparatus in a tank. The number of people in the submarine during a trial would henceforward be closely scrutinized.

The committee is a long-term one and will not reach its full conclusions until the findings of the tribunal inquiring into the Thetis's loss have been carefully examined. It is expected that a number of other safety measures will ultimately suggest themselves and officials confidently hope that when all the lessons of the Thetis disaster are learned the security of the submarine service will have been considerably increased.

Rhine Floats Fewer Rafts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MAINZ, Germany—Raftsmanship on the Rhine is a disappearing craft. The long rafts of countless tree trunks that used to be a familiar scene on the broad waters of this great river are rarer nowadays. But the aura of romance and solid strength surrounds them as much today as it did many centuries ago when logging first became a great Rhine trade.

One would hardly credit it—a Rhine raft is 200 feet wide and 650 feet long. It consists of many thousands of tree trunks, towed down river to the industrial districts and lastly into the Netherlands. In the literal sense of the word, a whole forest floats on the broad back of the great river.

In Mainz-Kastel the raftsmen, whose ancestors practised this trade ever since man can remember, build up the one huge raft by linking smaller ones which come down the Main, Neckar, and Upper Rhine. Little huts for the crew are attached, a kitchen is erected, and a larder stocked. The raft floats on its way heralded an hour in advance by a look-out vessel warning all shipping of its coming. The journey becomes dangerous in the narrow straits of the Binger Hole, which stretches from Binger to Coblenz. Here police regulations enforce that a pilot be taken on board. The watch posts on the left and right banks of the river are always on the alert, and see that no shipping collides with the raft.

So, on down the river rides the forest, vast, majestic, romantic. For many minutes it fills the river, then a bend, and it is suddenly gone. And one may watch for hours, days, even weeks, before another raft glides by.

Of All Things . . . !

Homeward Bound

OAKLAND, Calif. (AP)—Teddy, the much-traveled toad, is off for Harvard, Mass., on the longest jaunt of his career.

His owner, Dr. Fred H. Sidney, estimates Teddy will reach his destination in 15 or 20 months.

Dr. Sidney, who came to San Francisco from Harvard to attend a convention, brought Teddy along with the idea of proving his contention a homing toad has as true an instinct as a homing pigeon.

He took Teddy to the railroad tracks outside Oakland, gave him a push, and when last seen the toad was hippety-hopping eastward.

Teddy, said Dr. Sidney, has hopped home from points in New England and from Chicago and Dallas. He was on the road a year from Dallas.

Pastor Police Chief

NUTTER FORT, W. Va. (AP)—Answering mail is claiming as much of the Rev. Joe Carpenter's time as his dual duties of Police Chief and Pastor of the Baptist Church.

Since becoming Police Chief three weeks ago the Minister has received some 500 letters commending him for his endeavors.

"I am receiving mail from all over the United States," he declared. "Not one of the letters has been from a crank."

Rumble Seats for Ducks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan. — When Miss Pearl Maus, Professor of Botany at Washburn College, goes vacationing she does not leave her pets, two white ducks, for the neighbors to care for. No, indeed; she takes them along!

And because her chosen means of transportation is a motorcycle, she has overcome the space problem by constructing a crate where they can ride rumble-seat fashion.

In this way Patsy and Pal covered the 800 miles between Topeka and Camp Kamaji on Cass Lake, Minn., where Miss Maus is director of trip-craft work. Their quack, quacks, if properly timed, may have saved much wear and tear on the motorcycle horn.

Old Ref Shares His Share Of Milk of Human Kindness

CORYDON, Ind. (AP)—Old Ref's not much dog—in a way. He'd not rate with a judge because he definitely hasn't the blood of the champions. Yet if ever a dog could think or remember a good deed, Old Ref is that dog.

The other day Old Ref—he's the pride and joy of the household of Freddie Bickel and family, Corydon—came romping home from the woods with a mouthful of wild animal to deposit at his master's feet—the tiniest baby skunk you ever saw.

To say the little skunk was hungry puts it mildly. He was famished. Old Ref knew the symptoms. Filled with the "Boy Scout instinct," Old Ref seemed to sense only one thing. He was always fed well by his master. His master would surely feed his new friend.

How would you feel if your dog traipsed home with a mouthful of skunk? Mr. Bickel was dubious. Right there Old Ref furnished proof that a dog thinks fast.

Seeing his master was about to run away, the dog immediately started to romp with the diminutive stranger—to show the trespasser was a friend instead of a foe. Mr. Bickel was converted.

So today while Old Ref proudly looks on, scores of people visit the Bickel home to take a peek.

And it brings memories, you can bet, to Old Ref.

Only two years ago crowds gathered to glimpse Old Ref himself. He was born in the spring of 1937 when a dog quarantine dogged the steps of every straying Corydon cur. The Bickel family gave him a home.

No more of a refugee was the little skunk, you see, than Old Ref, himself.

Modern Autos A Key Asset In Preparedness

WASHINGTON (AP)—Just now the Army is celebrating the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the airplane as a military weapon, while forgetting that it is only the 25th anniversary of the Army's purchase of its first automobile.

And if comparative statistics mean anything, the automobile and its monster grandchild, the tank, have become about as effective a military weapon as the airplane.

The Army purchased its first automobile in 1914, the year the World War broke out, and didn't buy any more until in 1916 it bought three trucks to assist General Pershing in chasing Pancho Villa.

The first Army airplane was ordered in 1908 and had to guarantee a cruising range of about 125 miles and a minimum speed of 35 miles an hour. Probably the expectations for the first Army automobile in 1914 were no greater.

Autos Are Fast

Almost overlooked in these airplane-filled days is the tremendous speed of movement of the Army under motive power and the boundless reserve of automobile power that the industry has built up in peace times.

The old escort wagon pulled by mules could do 12 miles a day. That was, roughly, a day's march for the soldier except under forced circumstances. The new 1½-ton truck that has displaced the escort wagon can move 150 miles a day easily and can stretch the distance to 300 miles or more under favorable conditions. Furthermore, the soldier can keep up with it, hauled in high-speed transport trucks, vans, busses, lorries or armored cars.

And the capacity of the industry to supply trucks and other motor vehicles as a war necessity is almost boundless. The Government is pouring money into airplane factories to build up their production as a war reserve power. The automobile industry built up its production mostly under its own power, although the government road-building program didn't hurt any.

As it stands now the automobile industry, on a 24-hour basis, probably could turn out annually 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 motor vehicles of all varieties. In 1929 it put out 5,000,000 as a peak. In 1937 it produced approximately 3,700,000. There would be bottle-necks to delay production in some spots, particularly among the heavy trucks, but in many instances the army has found that two light trucks, hooked tandem, can serve for one heavy truck.

Motors Are Dependable

There is no practical way of comparing airplanes and automobiles for striking power. But the fact that the automobile industry is already capable of high quantity production is one of the greatest defensive and offensive assets of the Army.

Of course, producing tanks is a specialized job. But the essential unit, the dependable motor, can be turned out in quantity production. The new defense appropriation calls for building 164 medium tanks with inch-and-a-half armor, at a cost of $50,000 each. An equal number of light tanks also has been authorized at a price of $27,500. Additional tanks may be purchased.

Of equal importance with the supply is the dependability. During the world war the chances of an automobile getting from one place to another over rough terrain was only moderately good. Part of the fault was in the machine and part in the inexperienced driver. Nowadays a motor failure is an exception and speed has been more than doubled. Performance is almost perfect. The number of men of military age who know how to operate and repair automobiles is almost without limit. For the three trucks bought for Pershing's expeditionary force in 1916, the Army had to send back to the factory for drivers. There is no need now to spend millions creating a reserve force of pilots for trucks.

As a wartime asset the capacity to produce both automobiles and drivers is of incalculable importance.

President Urges Reforesting Northern Cut-Over Lake Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—President Roosevelt yesterday transmitted to Congress with a message, a report by the National Resources Committee designed to improve social and economic conditions in one of the stranded areas of the United States—a region half again as large as the New England States—the cut-over area of northern Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

Here lives a population of 1,500,000, left in the wake of axes and the sawmills, without adequate employment, striving to cultivate land much of which is unsuited for agriculture, pluckily coping with problems that have been too great for their individual efforts. Relief of various kinds has been poured into the region, without doing anything except palliate conditions.

Now the National Resources Committee has worked out a program by which the residents of the cut-over area themselves, helped by State and Federal Governments, may find their way back to security and independence. Rather than considering migration of these stranded people to other areas, it is proposed to make their own region a self-supporting district.

Could Restore Forests

This may be accomplished, the report advises, through the restoration of the forest resources by the beginning of proper conservation methods, the improvement of lakes, streams, and other recreational facilities, the rational development of the mining industry, the movement of isolated settlers and those on very low-grade soils to locations providing equal or better economic opportunity where public services can be provided at reduced cost, improvement in current farm practices, and reforms in local governmental organization and procedure.

In starting forest protection and development, it is proposed to provide work opportunities for local unemployed in small camps and non-camp projects by existing state and federal conservation agencies. Farmers are to be helped by re-location, or—more desirable—by assistance in clearing areas, furnishing sound loans for development, co-operative marketing, and aid in building economically better farm buildings.

State legislation is recommended, in one interesting and untouched field, to eliminate many uneconomic units of government. It is proposed that the County take over town roads, school and assessment districts be enlarged, and counties made responsible for health and welfare activities.

Few, if any, similarly large areas in the United States, says the report, have more wild land and water area in proportion to the populations. Much of this should never be farmed, but forests can give employment to many if properly conserved. Repeated fires have prevented reproduction in many areas, but better protection is now helping nature to do "a pretty good job of restoration. It will continue to do so, if fire protection improves and young stands are not prematurely cut."

Some Areas as Wilderness

In developing recreational facilities, it is proposed that certain public areas be dedicated as wilderness or primitive areas with few if any man-made improvements allowed. It is also suggested "to provide recreational facilities on publicly owned land for organized groups."

The report concludes:

"The problems of the region, though aggravated and intensified by the recent depression, existed before 1929. They demand prompt and effective solution in order to effect the desirable rehabilitation of the region and to avoid greater retrogression. The region is worth rehabilitating. It goes without saying that the local people should help themselves, but the States and the Nation have enough of a stake in the region to make it worth while to lend a hand. Most of the machinery to do the job is now set up and in motion. It should be kept moving.

"There is a sound basis for optimism. . . . It is fair to assume that the future way of life for the people in this region will be an attractive one. It will not be easy or simple, but it will be a better way."

Assessors Point to Merit In Their Naming Tax Value

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Who should evaluate real property, the owner or the assessor? The National Association of Assessing Officers here thinks the practice in 18 States of having value set and filed by the assessor, is best.

They say that under this system the taxpayer is relieved of the annoyance and expense of filing tax returns, or of paying penalties for failure to file, and that on the other side the assessor is freed of temptation to rely upon the owner lists instead of locating property himself.

Of course a taxpayer has legal redress from an assessment which he feels is unfair, but from the taxpayer's standpoint—the above it must be remembered is from that of the assessor—there are potential disadvantages in leaving the original evalution entirely up to the assessor. It is pointed out that assessors are frequently responsible to some kind of political machine and that political motives in evaluation of particular pieces of property are not unknown. Then too the natural desire of the assessor to get as much on his books as possible leads, it is held, to a tendency to put a high evalution. The difficulties in making adjustments are such, it is argued, as to overcome the saving of the annoyance of an original owner valuation.

In 11 States and the District of Columbia the assessor has no duty or right to demand a listing of real property by the owner, in four States he may demand such a list if he chooses, and in at least three the taxpayer lists his property without stating its value. In 14 States the assessor must call on the owner to demand a listing. If he is not called on the owner is relieved of liability for failure to make a return.

Michigan Honors Blueberry Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

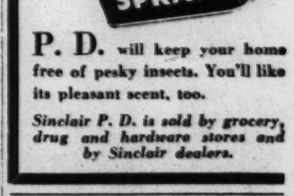
MANISTIQUE, Mich. — Wild blueberries—"blue gold" to farmers of this sandy region—were honored here recently with a three-day festival. Hereafter it's to be an annual event. L'Anse Indians helped celebrate by staging some of their tribal ceremonials. There were pie baking and pie eating contests and a blueberry queen—Miss Anne Gorsche.

Wild blueberries are important in this community on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Between $40,000 and $50,000 a year is realized from the crop within a 25-mile radius of Manistique, according to estimates collected by Clarence D. Chase, ranger of the Manistique district of the Hiawatha National Forest.

The average adult picks from 15 to 20 quarts a day, and buyers pay the pickers about $1.50 for a crate of 16 quarts. The berry buyers drive up in their trucks at night to buy the day's pick. Sales begin at dusk and are often completed in the glow of truck headlights, or by the flickering light of kerosene lanterns and camp fires. Trucks come from as far south as Chicago and Detroit, and as far west as Minneapolis. Many berries are shipped out, also, by railway express.

League a Hope for Peace 'Imperial Daughters' Told

TORONTO (CP) — The League of Nations was described to the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire as the hope for peace.



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Swiss Mark Independence In Play Honoring William Tell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUCERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 1—Switzerland today marks its independence day which celebrates the defensive union formed by the Swiss cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden 648 years ago.

Performance of the old Uri play in Ensiedeln, in the Canton of Schwyz, today will depict the manner in which William Tell is supposed to have led his people against the tyrannical bailiffs sent by the Hapsburg Emperor, Albert, to deprive the so-called Forest lands of their freedom.

Actually, William Tell, who was later elevated to international fame by Schiller's drama adaptation of the sixteenth century Helvetian Chronicle, has been proved a legend; but the association of his name with the long struggle for freedom from the Hapsburg yoke makes him the symbol for today's national holiday.

"Perpetual League"

It was only a few years previous, in 1291, that the Forest districts—Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden, grouped about Lake Lucerne in the heart of Switzerland—momentarily freed themselves from the Hapsburgs. Upon the passing of the Emperor Rudolph, the people of these cantons seized the opportunity to sign a "Perpetual League" pact, binding each other to "hasten to the help of the other . . . in order to resist attacks."

The Hapsburgs were just getting a start in this section of the Holy Roman Empire, but by the time that Albert succeeded his father Rudolph as emperor in 1291, they had risen from little known counts in 1200 to mighty rulers. The Swiss were no match for the Hapsburg armies, and although the league of the three cantons threw in their lot with Adolph of Nassau, they were forced to capitulate to Albert's armies in the year following their union.

William Tell

It was following this defeat that the stories of Austrian tyranny found origin, setting the scene for the legendary feats of William Tell.

Gessler, Austrian bailiff of Uri, was said to have ordered Tell's arrest and then imposed upon him the now famous task of shooting the apple from his son's head.

This legendary story was first found in a ballad, the first nine stanzas of which were said to have been written before 1474. Melchior Russ, an historian of Lucerne, began a Chronicle of Swiss history in 1482, and describes the Tell legend in detail. Inconsistencies in the tale were smoothed off by Giles Tschudi, whose Swiss history formed the basis for Schiller's drama.

The famous bowman, although now known to be mythical, nevertheless survives as a symbol of Swiss love of liberty, with a significance that is as deep as that of historic fact.

Spanish Press Sees 'Solution' To Britain's Hold on Gibraltar

MADRID, Aug. 1 (AP)—The question of Gibraltar will be "resolved satisfactorily" by Spain under the leadership of Generalissimo Franco, the controlled Spanish press declared today.

Front page editorials noting the 235th anniversary of Britain's acquisition of the fortress recalled that England took Gibraltar during the War of the Spanish Succession—"a fight among Spaniards which was approved by the English so they could achieve an old plan to snatch the Gibraltar Peninsula."

The newspaper Arriba stated that "Gibraltar is a point useful for England while Spain is weak, but a fountain of unpleasantness when Spain recovers her strength and grandeur."

("The Rock" at the entrance to the Mediterranean was taken by a combined British and Netherlands fleet on July 24, 1704, and the British Admiral subsequently claimed possession in the name of Queen Anne. The Spaniards tried several times during the 18th century to recapture it, notably in the great siege of 1779-83, during the American Revolution, but failed. Spanish agitation for its return has revived with the rise of nationalist Spain.)

Istanbul's Face to Be Lifted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL—An appointment in the beauty parlor has been made for Istanbul. The City on the Bosphorus, with its thousand and one minarets, its cupolas, its cottages, and palaces, its romantic charm, is scheduled for the cosmetics of modernization and a streamlined coiffure.

Dr. Lutfi Kirdar, new Mayor and Governor, has allotted the credit of 5,000,000 Turkish liras ($4,150,000) voted in the recent budget, for extensive public works and improvements. Roads and bridges are to span the City and its waterways, schools are to replace and augment those already existing, renovations are to be artistically effected on Byzantine architectural treasures.

A British mission is on its way to tackle reconstruction of the port area; public instruction is to benefit from an additional 1,500,000 Turkish liras, and an exposition of Turkish agricultural products is to be founded, while increased local efficiency is expected from the imminent transfer of control of the tramway system, the Metro, and the electric light and power concerns, from the Government to the Municipality here.

New York Sun Man Honored at London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Col. Gilbert T. Hodges of the executive board of the New York Sun has been elected an honorary member of the Thirty Club of London.

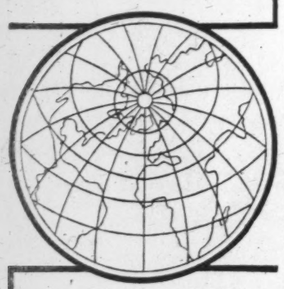
The Club is composed of 30 leaders in the business of advertising as regular members, 12 associate members, and 3 on the roll of honorary membership.

It is the leading club of its kind in Britain, and memberships are only given by invitation to those who have distinguished themselves in the service of advertising for a number of years.

Electric Energy Report

WASHINGTON (AP)—Production of electric energy for public use totaled 10,352,132,000 kilowatthours in June, an increase of 1.8 over May and 14 per cent over June, 1938, the Federal Power Commission reported July 31.

PEOPLE ALL OVER the WORLD



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Beachwear Shop

Schofields new Beachwear Shop is on the first floor in the new "Cock and Bottle" extension. Here are gathered together from all over the store all the new ideas in Beach and Cruising things. This happy convenience of having everything displayed in appropriate surroundings will greatly simplify your holiday shopping. You are invited to walk round at your leisure without obligation.

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Wide World

Children Look at a Queen

A boy and a girl stare with unconcealed admiration at Queen Elizabeth as she passes them at a Garden Party in London held for the benefit of a housing association fund.

King George and Queen Elizabeth with Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose left London July 31 for a vacation at the royal castle in Balmoral on the banks of the Dee in North Scotland. The King wore Highland dress with kilts for the trip.

Croatians Threaten Secession Unless Serbs Grant Demands

The News

KUPINEC, Yugoslavia, Aug. 1 (AP)—Charging that interference by "The Belgrade clique" threatened home rule aspirations of his people, Dr. Vlatko Matchek, the Croatian leader, declared today that Croatia would secede from Yugoslavia unless his autonomy demands are met.

Asked how he believed an independent Croatia with 5,000,000 inhabitants could live apart from the Serbs, Dr. Matchek acknowledged there probably would be a protectorate over the Croats.

"Someone must make order in Yugoslavia. If Belgrade cannot make order in Yugoslavia, Germany can," he declared, adding: "I hope there may yet be time to save us but I am afraid it may be too late."

Dr. Matchek, who has been conferring almost constantly with Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch, said, "if it only depended on us, Croatia would have had her freedom long ago."

For the new opposition to an agreement satisfying Croatian demands for home rule, Dr. Matchek blamed a "Belgrade clique" which he identified as a group of "plutocrats and generals."

"If Yugoslavia is to stay together as a strong state," Dr. Matchek said, "There must be a United States of Yugoslavia. The country must be divided into equal states of Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia."

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—The future of Yugoslavia depends on the "sporazum." That word means agreement between Croatians and Serbs. Further friction between these two peoples at this critical moment would be disastrous for Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia's 16,000,000 inhabitants are heterogeneous. Most of them live in disputed areas. In the extreme northwest is the small province of Slovenia, inhabited by 1,000,000 Slovenes and bounded by both Italy and Germany. This land by itself is defenseless. Its only hope of continued freedom is in closest co-operation with a strong, harmonious Yugoslavia. Already there is enormous pressure on Slovenia from the Third Reich. A small German minority there is carrying on an agitation similar to that of the Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia.

The northeast corner of Yugoslavia is equally insecure. It is called Voivodina, is a rich agricultural area, and is inhabited by a mixed population, namely, Germans, Hungarians, Slovaks, Rumanians, Serbs, and Croatians.

The southern and southeastern part of the kingdom is in a still more precarious situation. It is inhabited almost completely by Macedonians and Albanians with a number of Turks, a few Greeks, some Tsintsars. The Macedonians say they have suffered 21 years of oppression. These two thirds of a million Macedonian Slavs are not loyal to Yugoslavia as at present constituted. They are situated at an extremely crucial point between Italy and Bulgaria, and Belgrade cannot count on them.

There are also 600,000 Albanians in South Yugoslavia. They, too, have been treated as secondary citizens and are inclined to be resentful. The area they inhabit is contiguous with Albania. They believe their life in Yugoslavia has been thwarted, and hope it might be better in another combination.

Between Two Trends

A joint Bulgarian-Italian squeeze in South Yugoslavia might meet very little resistance from the local inhabitants, while it might on the other hand be aided by firm and fanatical co-operation.

But the most fundamental political fact in Yugoslavia is the strife between Serbs and Croatians. The conflict between these two groups is of long standing. It existed for decades even before there was a Yugoslavia.

There are about 3,500,000 Croatians in this country, and some 6,000,000 Serbs. The former live in the west central area, the latter in the eastern. But there is no geographical or ethnographical boundary between them. In most respects they resemble one another. They speak the same language, though they write it differently, and worship in different kinds of Christian churches.

The Croatians are perhaps a little more culturally advanced than the Serbs; the Serbs a little harder and tougher than the Croatians, but these differences are only relative. If you should spend a work day with two Dalmatian peasants, you could not tell from their clothes, language, food, or behavior which was a Serb and which a Croat

Now for 21 years, the Serbs being in a majority and controlling the government at Belgrade, have "lorded it over" the Croatians. The Croatians declare they would rather see Yugoslavia collapse than endure it longer.

Need of Unity Realized

Belgrade has finally become aware of the necessity of establishing harmony and on Feb. 6 last, a new government was set up at Belgrade with the express mission of solving the Croatian problem. On April 2, last, Dragisha Cvetkovitch, head of the new government, went to Zagreb to discuss the matter with Dr. Matchek, spokesman of the Croatians. He went as the emissary of the Crown and as such was received. It was on that condition that Dr. Matchek consented to talk with him. On April 27 it was announced that the negotiations had ended satisfactorily for both sides and an official promise was given that the definite results would be published very soon.

The agreement, provided that Croatia should constitute a free land within Yugoslavia. It was to have a Parliament and government of its own with sufficient power to manage the land's internal affairs. Croatia was to accept along with the rest of Yugoslavia the reigning house, a common army, a common Foreign Office, and the existing constitution.

The matter of defining common and local powers was fairly easily settled, but the question of the boundary between Croatia and the rest of the kingdom caused difficulty. Finally, it was agreed that the present Savska and Primorska Banats (Croatia proper and Dalmatia), plus the area about Dubrovnick, should constitute an undisputed area. This contained about 3,600,000 inhabitants, of which all but about 600,000 are Croatians.

A Long Disputed Land

It has roughly the form of a horseshoe with its prongs pointing east toward Serbia. It is inhabited by Croatians, Moslems, Serbs, and roughly coincides with Srjem, Bosnia, and Herzegovina. For centuries this has been a contested land. It was not easy to divide this province or these provinces between Serbians and Croatians. So, at last Dr. Matchek and Mr. Cvetkovitch agreed that a plebiscite might be held there.

But the plebiscite plan displeased the Serbs. It involved the possibility of the incorporation of 1,250,000 Serbs in autonomous Croatia. It also opened prospects of Croatia and Slovenia becoming almost as large as the rest of Yugoslavia. It might undermine the foundation of Serbian domination and weaken the State.

Serbian opposition grew so intense that the Regent refused to approve the agreement his emissary had negotiated. So the "sporazum" fell through, whereupon Dr. Matchek publicly placed all responsibility upon the Regent and convened the Croatian representatives who declared that Croatian freedom was more important than anything else. And they gave Dr. Matchek a free hand to realize Croatian independence by suitable internal and external action. The Croatians defied the dynasty, invited foreign intervention, and expressed their disloyalty to Yugoslavia as at present constituted.

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Hand of Avon Bard Seen in Rewriting Of Refugee Play

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Baconians had recovered from their momentary discomfiture when Dr. Robin Flower recently startled Great Britain by announcing that in his opinion three pages of the manuscript of a play, "Sir Thomas More," in the British Museum were in the handwriting of Shakespeare.

It is pointed out by the Baconians that this manuscript is not a new discovery. It has been in the Museum for nearly two centuries, and is well known to scholars. Part of its was first ascribed to Shakespeare more than 50 years ago, and again in 1916.

Meanwhile a steady stream of persons has flowed through the Museum to see the three pages in question. The manuscript has been much damaged by the passage of time.

Seven different hands are clearly traceable in the course of the manscript. The main body of the play is written very closely, which makes it difficult to read. The ink is dark brown, and the spelling remarkably modern. The hand which Dr. Flower thinks may be Shakespeare's is in muddy yellow ink. It is purely English in style, having none of the Italian characteristics common in the Elizabethan age. It is very inadequately punctuated, seems to have been written hurriedly and carelessly, so that some of the lines are almost certain to be misunderstood, and its author, whoever he is, seems to pay little attention to the rest of the play.

The supposition is that "Sir Thomas More," as originally written, roused the anger of Edmund Tilney, who fulfilled the office of censor in 1594, when Dr. Flower thinks the play was composed. In the margin of many pages are notes in Tilney's handwriting.

Various dramatists attached to the theater for which "Sir Thomas More" was intended were called on to edit the play in accordance with the censor's demands. In this way it is supposed that Shakespeare was brought in.

Dr. Flower declares that judges of the literary merit of Shakespeare's plays agree that nothing but the highest genius could have written the passages he refers to. Sir Edmund Chambers, noted Shakespearean student, finds in these three pages ideas on order and government similar to those expressed by Shakespeare in "Troilus and Cressida," says Dr. Flower. These ideas do not occur in the works of other Elizabethan writers.

Dr. Flower points out that a great part of the scene which is thought to be Shakespeare's refers strikingly to world problems today. If the ascription is accurate it comprises the most direct comment found anywhere in Shakspeare on a current question. The play is based on the riots of 1517 through which the citizens of London manifested their dislike and jealousy of foreign refugees. More meets them in the market place and upbraids them with their lack of charity.

And a Good Time Was Had by All

Hamilton Morse

Having Fun at Aloha, No-Liquor Illinois Tavern

Sodas instead of cocktails are enjoyed by this group at the top, while that new popular tune or a high school pep song goes over the loud speakers, below, instead of "Sweet Adeline."

Youth Has a Merry Old Time, Sings, Drinks, Stays Sober

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Ill.—A dazzling neon sign beckons youth to the Aloha, as do such signs above many other roadhouses in this stretch of countryside, just north of Chicago, but there's another sign close by that's different. "No liquor," it says.

Outside and inside, Aloha is gay. High school boys and girls park their bicycles beside a high-spurting, illumined fountain. College youths in big cars escort their formally gowned "dates" to this spot after the dance. Through the Hawaiian doorway they enter to sit at tables, to laugh and sing—and to drink the tallest, fanciest soft drinks you ever saw. Never a cocktail, never a glass of beer, goes over Aloha's bar. Instead, there is the elaborate tropical fruit soda, the Hawaiian parfait, the Waikiki surf freeze. And for those who get good and hungry dancing all evening, there is the Aloha de luxe hamburger with French fried onions, and other solid food.

Friday and Saturday nights finds Aloha overflowing with students.

"Sometimes it's daylight before we get out of here," said one of the waiters. "The couples come here after late dances to eat before they go home."

Aloha's proprietor, James S. Porter of Evanston, Ill., got the idea of building the place in Hawaiian style after a visit to the Islands. His mother, a trustee of Northwestern University, encouraged him in his policy of banning liquor. Not much older than his collegiate patrons, Mr. Porter apparently knows what young people like and has been so successful in attracting them to his non-alcoholic tavern that recently he had to build an addition—a $2,000 kitchen.

Serving meals has come to be an important part of his business. For lunches and dinners, many adults seek out Aloha, but in the late evening hours, youth takes over the place, to eat, and drink, and sing—and stay sober.

Czechs Stubborn on Culture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, German Bohemia—The delicate situation that has arisen between the Czech Government and the German "protector," Baron Constantin von Neurath, over the language law which the Reich is trying to establish, is another indication of the difficulty experienced by Germany in integrating Bohemia and Moravia into the political and economic scheme of the Third Reich.

The language law which makes compulsory the use of German by the majority of Czech officials and enforces the use of German for the names of railway stations, public buildings, and main streets is receiving so determined an opposition by the Czech people that the Czech local Government is reluctant to accept the German plan.

In order to ease off possible resistance of nationalism, the German "protectors" gave orders that the occupying army should respect the sensibilities of the Czech people. Instances of Czech violence were not played up and all but four cities located on strategic lines of communications retained their native municipal government.

By these means Berlin hoped to pacify the Czechs. A Fascist movement and party had existed in Czechoslovakia before Munich, and the Germans had expected that they could get members of this party to rule the country according to their dictates, giving at the same time the impression of a measure of autonomy.

Non co-operation and passive resistance, however, are confronting these plans at every step. Czech officials who formerly were known as being pro-German are refusing to act as puppets, and those who do are regarded with deeper scorn by the people than are the Germans. All factional differences of the pre-Munich period seem to be forgotten and all parties are united in the cause of national liberation.

Berlin Party Move Resisted

The best example of this resistance is the response that the Czech people gave to the German suggestion that a National Party be organized. Berlin hoped that it could use such a party in ruling over Bohemia and Moravia, but when 94 per cent of all voters joined together in a "Party of National Co-operation," Berlin found itself faced with a substantial party of resistance. Now the few loyal National Socialist groups in Czechoslovakia have been ordered to secede from this coalition in order to be able to dissolve it on the ground that it is "anti-national."

The German Government is said to be beginning to question whether it can continue to rule the Protectorate through Czech subjects, and whether German orders will not continue to be disregarded wherever possible. In consequence the Germans are said to be considering the adoption of a large "colonial" bureaucratic machine in order to control the Czechs.

Evidences of the introduction of such a "colonial" regime are seen in the establishment of German courts not only for cases involving German citizens alone, but for cases between Czechs and Germans, both political and criminal. Such courts are similar to those granted to the Great Powers under the system of Capitulations in Egypt and the Far East.

Capable Administrators Sent

Some of the most capable men in the fields of administration and police control in Germany have been sent to Prague in an effort to repress Czech resistance and obtain co-operation by force if necessary. Foodstuffs and other materials are beginning to be confiscated; skilled workmen, especially railroad machinists, are being sent "voluntarily" to work in German factories, and all inner defenses of Prague and other cities are being torn down so that they may not be used by the Czechs in an emergency.

Czech factories are being forced to produce for the needs of German war economy and may not gain the benefits of international trade. Because of the secret nature of the fortifications being built on the Polish frontier and in other strategic points in the country, tourists are being discouraged from entering, and the Czechs who depended for a living on tourist trade are impoverished. Nationalistic books are banned from libraries and schools and the whole educational system is to be controlled as part of the new policy of force.

These forms of German oppression are being met for the most part by peaceful retaliation. The Czech leaders now in exile have impressed upon the people that violence and rebellion will aid the Czech cause far less than a campaign for "wearing out the 'Protectors' by passive resistance."

Scots' Rural Show Garbed in Tweeds Of Fine Coloring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — Tweeds from the homes of humble Scottish crofters are enjoying a boom.

The best entry for tweeds that has been seen for years was the judge's comment on those entered for the Rural Industries competition at the 128th Show of the Highland and Agricultural Society. Beautifully blended coloring and fine weaving gave the first prizes to crofters and others in Inverness and North Uist.

At the stall of the Highland Home Industries the hand-woven tweeds, knitted garments and woven mats were better than ever. This society which operates solely for the benefit of crofters and cottars in the Highlands had record sales last year. The chief products are tweeds and knitted goods, and sales to the value of £21,350 were made.

This total owed much to the sales at the Empire Exhibition Clachan at Glasgow where £4,220 was realized.

The society is more than a sales organization, it also keeps up the standard of weaving. Competitions in Harris tweed have grown until there are 50 entries this year. An American buyer was so attracted by the beauty of the cloth at one of these competitions held last year that she bought 150 entries to take to the United States.

The best of traditional workmanship and the best of modern design were displayed by the Scottish Country Industries Development Trust which assists and develops country trades and small industries in Scotland.

This Highland Show has great traditions behind it and the 128th put up a record for attendance and exhibits. A plan recently found among the archives of the Highland and Agricultural Society—torn and tattered and covered with the grime of 100 years—was rejuvenated and gave an idea of the growth of this, the most famous farming event in Scotland. With 72 acres of space and 900 tons of timber used in its construction the site, nestling under Corstorphine Hill, has a grand view of the Pentland Hills.

Walkers Advised to Face Traffic as Aid to Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The Keystone Automobile Club here points out in a bulletin urging pedestrians to co-operate with motorists for their own safety that "pedestrians have it well within their power to avoid accident on the highway by taking the simple precaution of facing, instead of walking with their backs to traffic."

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Changes in Social Security Stalled by Conference Rift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 — Amendments to the Social Security Act designed to stimulate business recovery are caught in a stubborn conference deadlock threatening their passage. Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas declares that "there will be no Social Security bill this session" unless House conferees agree to his amendment which has proved the stumbling block for 10 days. This would require a two thirds Federal contribution toward the first $15 of State old-age assistance payments. It would aid the poorer States where local payments are low and bring up the general level.

Senate and House have each passed amendments which were hailed by business leaders as a recovery measure when the program was first proposed. The program would halt the automatic increase in old-age insurance taxes Jan. 1, which otherwise automatically takes effect. The cost to employers and employees during 1940 would be about $275,000,000. Business leaders want to be freed from their share of this increase, and New Dealers agree that it would reduce purchasing power by an equivalent amount at a time when recovery hangs in the balance

Among the Amendments

The Administration's liberalized program, now bottled up in conference would distribute some $110,000,000 to pensioners and their survivors under the Senate bill; and under the House bill this item would be $42,000,000

The amendments also include a new "survivor insurance" feature including wives and children of wage earners. These would bring about 1,300,000 additional workers, including seamen and bank employees, under the law. Other amendments would aid employers by changes in the unemployment compensation system; and they would also pass out more money for public health, for the care of mothers and children, and also for crippled children. One new amendment puts Federal aid for dependent children on a fifty-fifty basis, with an increased allowance for each child.

These are some of the matters now threatened with postponement.

The basic dispute is over the Connally amendment, dealing with proposed more generous aid for indigent old people.

The Social Security Board originally proposed to base the increased payments on a system of variable grants, but this was ignored by both Houses. The House met the situation by raising the top Federal grant to $20 which would affect only bigger and more prosperous States.

Senator Connally got Senate approval for his counter proposal which would put up $10 to go with the first $5 put up by the State. Chief objection to this by Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, of the House conferees is that it would increase federal costs by about $120,000,000 annually. The Administration appears to back Mr. Doughton.

The bill is one of the three "must" bills remaining. The other two are the lending measure, and the housing bill. At the moment it appears hopelessly stalled in conference.

House Passes 244 Bills in Six Hours

By the Associated Press

Washington

The House passed 244 bills in about six hours July 31, and Speaker Bankhead told the members it was a day's record—at least for recent sessions.

All the measures were minor ones, requiring no roll calls nor debate. Most related to individual claims against the Government.

Louisiana Jury Links Architect To Smith Deal

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 1 (AP)—The Parish Grand Jury has indicted Leon C. Weiss, New Orleans architect who designed the Louisiana State Capitol, on charges of aiding and abetting Dr. James Monroe Smith, former Louisiana State University President, in perpetrating an embezzlement.

The indictment alleges Mr. Weiss aided and abetted Dr. Smith in embezzling $5,750 from Louisiana State University in connection with a fee paid Mr. Weiss for inspecting the Bienville hotel property in New Orleans purchased by the University in 1936. The fee represented 1 per cent of the purchase price of $575,000.

Buildings Designed

Mr. Weiss is senior member of the architect firm, Weiss, Dreyfous and Seiferth, which designed the $5,000,000 State Capitol, called one of the finest buildings in America, together with scores of University and other State buildings, including the $12,500,000 twenty-story Charity Hospital and University Medical Center in New Orleans.

Federal indictments involving the sale of Bienville hotel equipment already had been returned in New Orleans against Seymour Weiss, New York and New Orleans hotel owner, Dr. Smith and three others. The two Weisses are unrelated.

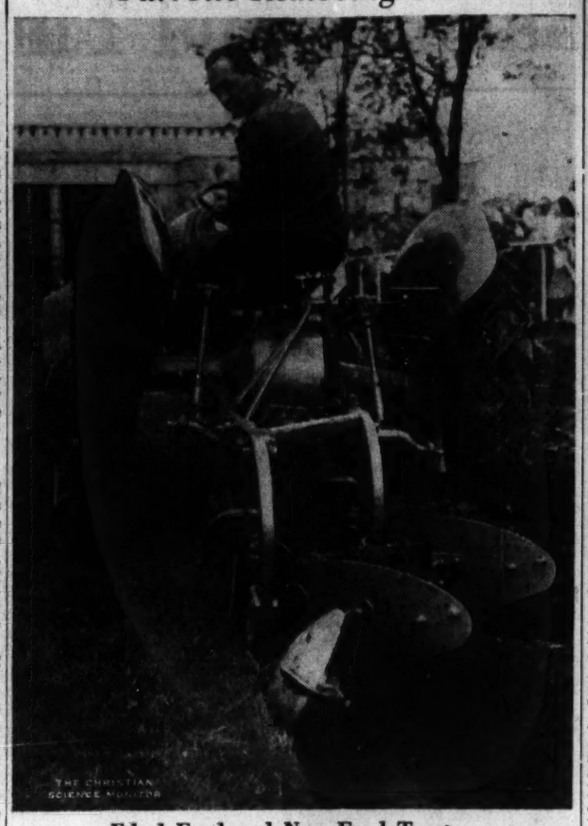
The Parish Grand Jury, concluding a month's inquiry into State University affairs during which 47 indictments were returned, adjourned until Aug. 15. The Federal Grand Jury in New Orleans, investigating this and many other matters, remained in session.

Board Refuses to Quit

Immediate resignation of all 10 members of the University's Board of Supervisors who served under Dr. Smith was recommended by the Parish Grand Jury, but the Board members indicated they had no intention of quitting.

The Grand Jury reported it felt the present scandal at the University could have been avoided had the Board not been negligent.

Furrows Removing Care



Edsel Ford and New Ford Tractor

Plowing the first furrow at the world's first public appearance of the new Ford lightweight tractor. The demonstration was made on the grounds of the Ford Exposition at the New York World's Fair. The tractor will be on the market Sept. 1.

New Ford Tractor at Fair May Revolutionize Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 31—The new Ford-made tractor, which is operating at the World's Fair here, is according to Henry Ford, "the most revolutionary step that mechanical farming has taken," and it will "reduce the expense of going on the land and turn the farm deficit into a profit."

Edsel Ford, who arrived from Dearborn in time to climb into the driver's seat and turn the first furrow, seconds his father's declaration with the enthusiastic statement that "we built this tractor primarily to cut the farmer's first cost and his operating cost. Besides, we want to make it easier and less expensive for city people to go on the land and we want to eliminate the drudgery that has made the land unattractive to young people.

"To increase farm income by increasing the cost of food in the cities is a policy no one, not even the farmer, approves. And yet every one agrees the farmer's income must be increased. My father and I believe that if the farmer can do what industry has done—make his profit out of economy of production and distribution—he will increase his real income without curtailing his market."

The tractor was given a private showing at the Ford Rouge plant a month ago. Low to the ground, light, and rubber tired, it went through its paces on the Ford Exposition grounds. The tractor pulled a two-bottom plow, double disc harrow and other implements. It invaded a small fenced enclosure, 20 by 27 feet, to prove that in tiny plots or awkward corners, it excelled the horse in that it could maneuver as easily as a small automobile. It moved down long rows of yellow stakes—the stakes represented growing corn—to show its adjustability to varying row widths, and its ability to pass over and cultivate between the stalks without the slightest damage to them.

Demonstrated, too, was the hydraulic mechanism which is not only a hydraulic lift, but a system of automatically controlling the implement to any desired depth, regardless of irregularities in the surface of the land. Sponsors of the new tractor said that among its outstanding new features are light weight, extreme simplicity of operation, absolute safety on hillsides and other difficult ground, maneuverability, low initial cost, and fuel economy.

Fusion May Start Theatrical War In Drama Centers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 — The rift in the ranks of the theatrical unions following the ousting of the American Federation of Actors headed by Miss Sophie Tucker from the Associated Actors and Artistes of America took on new proportions here today with the announcement that the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, Stagehands' Union had granted a charter to Miss Tucker's organization and that in the future these two theatrical unions would march under one banner.

The fusion was seen as the beginning of the long-threatened war between the Actors' and the Stagehands' Unions and as having potentialities that might tie up Broadway and Hollywood production in the conflict between the stage organizations.

Both the International Alliance of Theatrical Employees, which has taken the American Federation of Actors within its folds, and the Associated Actors and Artistes of America, which expelled Miss Tucker's Union, are affiliates of the American Federation of Labor. The International Alliance membership is made up of back-stage employees in Broadway and in Hollywood, and efforts are on today to link up with it the Motion Picture Machine Operators' Union, an international organization of the American Federation of Labor.

George E. Browne, President of the International Alliance, said he personally issued the charter to Miss Tucker's American Federation of Actors, adding that the constitution of his organization permitted him to do this without putting the matter to a vote of either his union's executive board or the membership.

Confidence of Victory

Both sides of the fight voiced confidence today that their own side would win, but off the record they saw the theatrical business, one of the most highly unionized in the nation, as facing "critical days" as a result of the dissension in it. Numerically, the International Union of Theatrical Stage Employees is the stronger of the two groups, claiming a membership of 60,000 outside the actors which were added to its rolls last night through the issuance of a charter to Miss Tucker's American Federation. The opposing group, the Associated Actors and Artistes of America, claims a membership of 30,000, but among them are the "stars" of the stage, grand opera, the screen and the radio.

The Associated Actors and Artistes of America handed out a strong statement today in which it characterized as "treasonable and disgraceful" the act of "certain performers in delivering their brethren to the stagehands" and declaring it would receive their "immediate attention."

The stagehands, with which Miss Tucker's group is now affiliated, might in retaliation refuse to work, thus preventing any other actress taking Miss Tucker's part.

Colombia Moves to Resume Payment on Foreign Debts

(Continued from Page 1)

security of the United States. Nobody would be allowed to menace, directly or indirectly, the security of the Canal from Colombian territory, he continued.

Colombia's Foreign Policy

Colombian foreign policy was no mere abstraction, he explained. He read the eight points of the Lima Declaration, "which must form the basis of the civic education of these peoples in regard to their foreign policy and their conception of sovereignty." American solidarity, he declared, must necessarily come to take the form of a definite association.

Despite this solidarity, President Santos said, it had to be admitted that the world situation was most disturbing. Humanity, he said, had never faced such a period of intensification of violence in doctrine and act, and no American country could free itself of the consequences of an Old World tragedy. He was emphatic on the obligations of one of the Lima resolutions demanding the solidarity of the American States, in resisting any menace to any continental country. He directly linked these obligations with the possible consequences of a European war.

American nations, he declared, might be the victims of the economic consequences of a world war but it was the will of the 21 Republics to oppose every attempt at conquest or imposition by foreign powers. It was within the ability of peoples of this hemisphere, Present Santos held, to preclude foreign colonies from transplanting the disputes and passions of overseas. Colombia offered its hospitality to all foreigners but rejected the formation of political organizations or affiliations, which would be interpreted as an unfriendly act, he announced.

The League of Nations

President Santos lamented the decline of the League of Nations. He had never considered that the permanence of that organization would prove dangerous to Colombia but it might be useless to continue to figure in an institution which voluntarily abstained even from expressing an opinion on things which compromised the very reason of its existence.

He saw no reason to mutilate the League Pact to enable the organization to survive because that would involve a denial of its principles.

Colombia, he said, had communicated to other American Nations its views and hopes, to provoke united action, thus demonstrating the deep desire to maintain and increase every class of relationship with European nations and "lend our aid, by all means, in universal co-operation to assure peace and law Colombia, he indicated, would have an opportunity of defining its League attitude at the next Assembly. A reference to the frequent and great utility of the technical organizations at Geneva has been interpreted as heralding withdrawal from the League itself.

Poles Press Danzigers

(Continued from Page 1)

the fact that the Free City's constitution forbids any militarization.

The present situation in Danzig is also characterized by the presence of a large number of German "tourists." Arrival of similar contingents of Polish "tourists" has also been reported.

With such unmistakable signs of tension apparent on all sides, Mr. Chamberlain's announcement of a military mission to Moscow commands general satisfactior here, especially when coupled with his statement that Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff believes the presence of this mission will contribute to the removal of political difficulties over definition of the term "indirect aggression" which still eludes the negotiators.

Nazis Weigh Reprisal

FREE CITY OF DANZIG, Aug 1 (AP)—Revival of "the herring and margarine war" brought threats from Danzig Nazis today that further Polish measures against Danzig trade would compel Danzig to ignore treaty provisions placing the Free City within the Polish customs administration.

Informed Nazis, whose party dominates the Free City Government, said this and previous Polish restrictions on the margarine and herring trade would deprive Danzig of approximately $5,000,000 worth of business a year.

It was emphasized that the withdrawal of Polish customs officers from the Danzig margarine concern Amada-Unida, indicating that no approval would be given for exports of its product to Poland, came without formal notice to the Danzig Senate.

(In Warsaw Polish officia. circles said sales of Danzig margarine and herrings had been subjected to customs control because the manufacturers and shippers had failed to comply with an understanding that they would permit inspection of their products.

(The Danzig reaction to this situation was termed "another phase of German propaganda."

(A Polish informant said that the Amada-Unida firm had refused to allow Polish customs inspectors to inspect its manufacturing methods and ascertain whether the margarine actually was produced in Danzig or outside)

New Deal Acts

(Continued from Page 1)

growing national restiveness under the increasing debt load.

On the other is the almost universal trend, extending back through history, which pits Congress against the White House under the "separation of powers," in the final term of a second-year President. In fact, such a revolt may come in the first term, as it did in the last two years of President Hoover.

Looking back over past history, it is a reasonable assumption that when Congress meets next January little "reform" legislation will be passed. The New Deal will be on the defensive from now on. There is every indication that the storms of today indicate the weather of tomorrow.

Bureau Administration Bill Is Shelved for This Session

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Logan bill to restrict the administrative freedom of scores of Federal agencies was shelved by the Senate today for this session.

Under the bill, regulations and court appeals from bureaus such as the Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Wage and Hour Administration, National Labor Board and others would be standardized.

Bill Is Aimed at Uniformed Subversive Forces in U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill designed to prevent Nazis and similar organizations from wearing their uniforms and bearing arms in the United States was passed by the House July 31 and sent to the Senate.

Maximum penalties provided by the bill are one year in prison and $1,000 fine. It prohibits the use of uniforms or the bearing of arms by any organization which purposes to establish a system of government "not authorized" by the United States Constitution.

House Bill Extends CCC Date Until July 1, 1943

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill extending the life of the Civilian Conservation Corps until July 1, 1943, was passed by the House July 31 and sent to the Senate. The Labor Committee previously had set July 1, 1945, as the date, but Chairman Norton (D) of New Jersey, said Republicans objected that before that time conditions might be so changed as to make the corps unnecessary. Under existing law the CCC is scheduled to expire Dec. 31, 1939.

House Revises Rail Law

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House passed and sent to the Senate July 31 a bill to make railroads liable for injuries or deaths of employees in rail accidents, regardless of their cause. A report on the measure said present law made it possible for employers to contract away negligence for which they were responsible.

Bill Hits Mexican Divorces

WASHINGTON (AP)—Communications soliciting Americans to obtain divorces in Mexico or other foreign countries would be barred from the mails under a bill passed by the House July 31 and dispatched to the White House.

Medical Case Ruling Goes Up on Appeal

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Justice Department asked the United States Court of Appeals July 31 to overrule a lower court decision that the American Medical Association could not be prosecuted on charges of violating the Sherman Antitrust Act.

Justice Proctor of United States District Court ruled last week that the practice of medicine was a "learned profession," not a "trade," and therefore did not come under the provisions of the Antitrust Law.

The Government's appeal asserted that the Court had erred "in holding that certain allegations are vague, indefinite and uncertain, and the indictment in some instances lacking material facts, and in some instances containing improper allegations." Court officials said the appeal could not be heard before October.

Europe—The Key Continent In Any Study of the Americas

(Continued from Page 1)

very much alike. That is an astounding thing about the European Blacks or Whites, or Smiths or Joneses. They are all very much alike in appearance. Of course, they dress differently, cut their hair differently, and speak different languages, but physically and temperamentally they're very similar.

If all these Black men I've just told you about should go out into the woods for a month, completely desist from using scissors or razors and let the sun tan their faces; then if they should dress in the same kind of clothes and have their hair and beards trimmed in the same way, you would not be able to say which was Black, Fekete, Negrescu, Cherneff, Czernin, or Schwartz. Probably you wouldn't even know which was the Jew.

Racially or biologically, the Europeans are quite similar. You cannot easily tell a Bulgarian from a Serb, a Serb from a Croat, a Croat from an Austrian, an Austrian from a Czech, a Czech from a Pole, a Pole from a Prussian, a Prussian from a Bavarian, or a Bavarian from a Frenchman. I may even go much farther than that and say it is not difficult to change Herr Schwartz into Fekete Ur, or Gospodin Chereff into Domnul Negrescu. I have seen this done in many cases. The Germans belong to the Teutonic racial group and the Hungarians to an Asiatic or Mongolian race, but I have seen many Germans who had become fanatical Hungarians. The Bulgarians are Slavs and the Roumanians, Latins; but Bulgarians often become crusading Roumanians. Northern France is Germanic; northern Italy is also Germanic, and northeast Germany is Slav. In hundreds of cases the cabinet ministers, not to mention the prelates, of one country belong to the racial group of a rival or enemy country.

Great Achievements

And Mother Europe's children are people of the very highest order. Nothing could be more incorrect than to consider them effete, or worn out, or degenerate or decadent. Europe never seemed younger or fuller of life than today. Nowhere on the globe is there so much national dynamic, such mighty social forces, radicalism and upward striving as in Europe. Europe is old but also extremely new; it is as much worn out as the Gulf Stream, the Mississippi River or the sun of a Kansas summer.

This dynamic power and these tireless social strivings have resulted in marvelous achievements. Europe is a superbly beautiful continent. Here man and nature have co-operated in creating treasures beyond all computation One of the best networks of auto roads is here. Here also are some of the most magnificent edifices, the most beautiful fields, the best tended woods, the most graceful horses, the most attractive villages, the finest kept cities, the foremost flower gardens, the most striking costumes. Here is the world's best music and literature. Europe's natural science is of the most advanced. Social progress, social crusades, and boldness in social experimentation have made Europe their home. A spirit of newness is surging over the continent.

Moreover, in the midst of all this experimentation, is a soothing, entrancing, ennobling spirit of culture, of leisure, of genialty, comradeship, aesthetic joy. Much of Europe is gently, kindly urban. It doesn't make you think of a "slick city feller," of gangsters, racketeers, roaring traffic, or blinding advertising lights, but of a friendly, neighborly park, where every one is a happy, well-behaved comrade. A philosophy of friendship, of holidays, of craftmanship and beauty sweeten life here. A noble tradition lights up one's days and keeps one's nights from excesses. An attachment to parks, woods, songs, mountains detaches one from the slavery of daily tasks. Beauty hides vulgarity and good taste veils much crudeness. Europe is the world's most virily mature continent, and has brought most forms of human culture to their highest point.

But Europe also is terribly divided and distraught. Its 475,000,000 inhabitants are separated into 24 states and not fewer than 20 major racial groups. Its languages and dialects mount into the hundreds It is torn in pieces by differing social systems. It is rent by religious enmity. Conflicting economic interests have divided it into hostile camps. Nationalistic storms are rocking it as a boat in a tempest.

Efforts to Unify

Many efforts have been made to unify Europe but none has ever completely succeeded. The Roman Empire achieved much, but left most of the continent barbarian; the Holy Roman Empire of the German people was a magnificent dream, many of whose realizations were oppressive; the domination of universal, political Roman Catholicism brought to Europe the Dark Ages, the Holy Alliance proved a bulwark of despotism and the League of Nations was finally to witness one part of Europe pitted against another. Not one of the great, magnificently conceived attempts at European unity has succeeded. The nations have not yet come to an understanding.

But they have made progress. Europe has moved forward. Let there be no doubt about that. From 1500 to 1815 wars were almost constant in Europe. They were a normal state of affairs. And there was no democracy.The masses were everywhere suppressed and almost completely disfranchised. Not one first rate power even pretended to maintain a government of the people, by the people, for the people. The wonderful state of Switzerland was only formed in 1848. Denmark's renaissance came as late as 1860. It was only after 1870 that France definitely became a republic. Despotic Turkish invaders were not driven from Europe until 1912. It was only in 1918 tha' Italy completed its unification. Serfdom was abolished less than a century ago and land here has not yet been equitably redistributed.

Still, after Napoleon, Europe made vast progress and after 1918, especially, the Europeans attained success in creating better social and political conditions. But now that has all been checked. A vehement counter-movement has set in, which threatens to sweep away the achievements of centuries. An absolutism, intolerance, and spiritual subjugation menaces Europe such as it has not experienced since 1648 (Peace of Westphalia). This continent is again in the midst of an epochal conflict. As hundreds of times in the past, Europeans go about their work with heavy hearts. And the issue of this struggle will affect all humanity. The keystone in the arch of human civilization is still Europe. And that keystone is insecure.

Many of Europe's millions are now playing. Swimming beaches, shady woods, gray mountain peaks are alive with people. Songs echo through the valleys. Flowers bloom. A rich harvest has been gathered. Melon time has come. Grape vintage is not far away. Days of festivities approach. But over all hangs the shadow of aggressive absolutism. Millions of armed men stand ready in their barracks. Uncounted miles of cannon are strung along the borders. Martial music thunders through every radio. It echoes over the world.

In this world is America. Americans are Europeans, too. For good or bad, Europe and America are bound together. They are different branches of one family tree.

'Steve Brodie' Pulls A Corrigan in Leap

NEW YORK (AP)—It still is being debated whether Steve Brodie ever actually made his historic leap from the Brooklyn Bridge—his enemies said he merely tossed over a dummy—but the dive of Michael Ford is now a recorded fact.

To win a wager with a friend, Mr. Ford, a very able-bodied seaman, dived from the highest part of the span July 31. He made the plunge clad only in his underclothing and fought the dangerous East river tides for an hour before reaching shore.

Informed he had landed in Brooklyn, he said:

"Gee, I wanted to get to New York."

Mr. Ford's plunge was 135 feet straight down.

Latest on Spending Bill

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 1

The Senate cut $1,185,000,000 from the Administration's $2,800,000,000 lending bill as introduced by Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky. Senator Barkley already had trimmed President Roosevelt's recommendation for $3,060,000,000.

Here is a detailed comparison of the Barkley bill, the loans finally authorized by the Senate, and the bill approved by the House Banking Committee for submission to that chamber:

	Barkley Bill	Senate Voted	House Committee
Roads	$750,000,000	None	$500,000,000
Farm tenancy	800,000,000	$800,000,000	400,000,000
Public works	350,000,000	350,000,000	350,000,000
Electrification	500,000,000	500,000,000	350,000,000
Export-Import Bank	100,000,000	75,000,000	100,000,000
Rail equipment	500,000,000	None	250,000,000
Reclamation	None	$0,000,000	None
Total	$2,800,000,000	$1,615,000,000	$1,950,000,000

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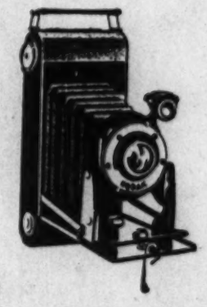
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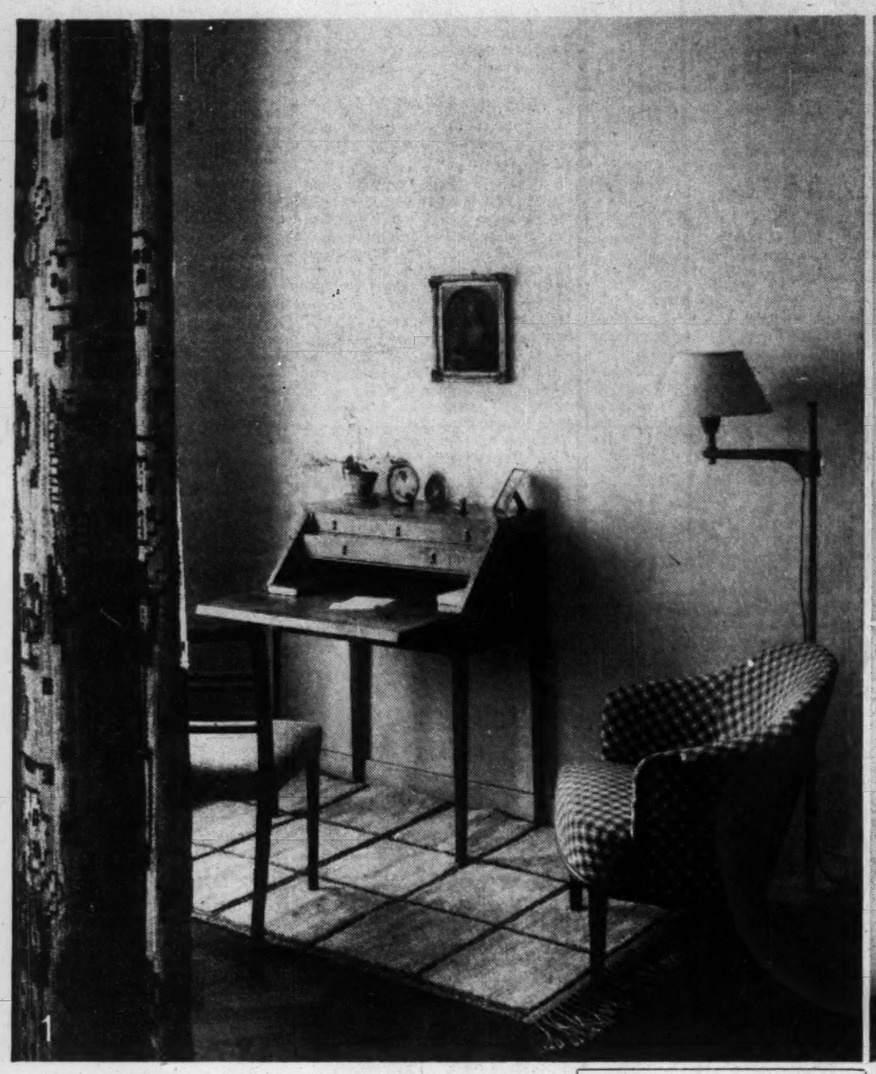

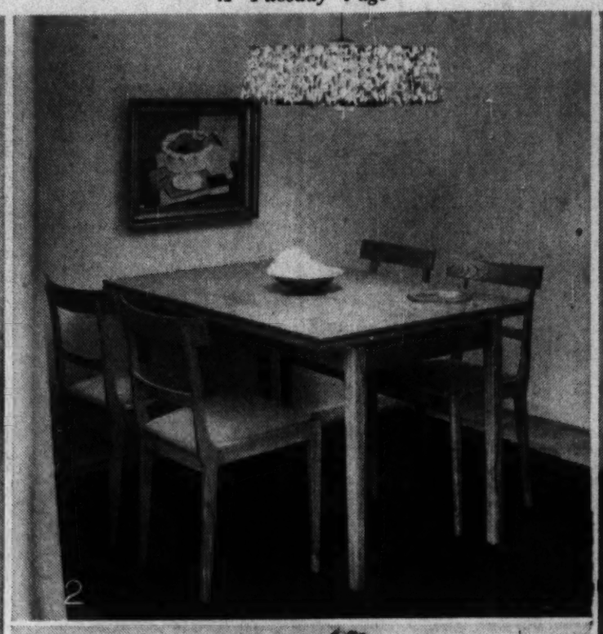

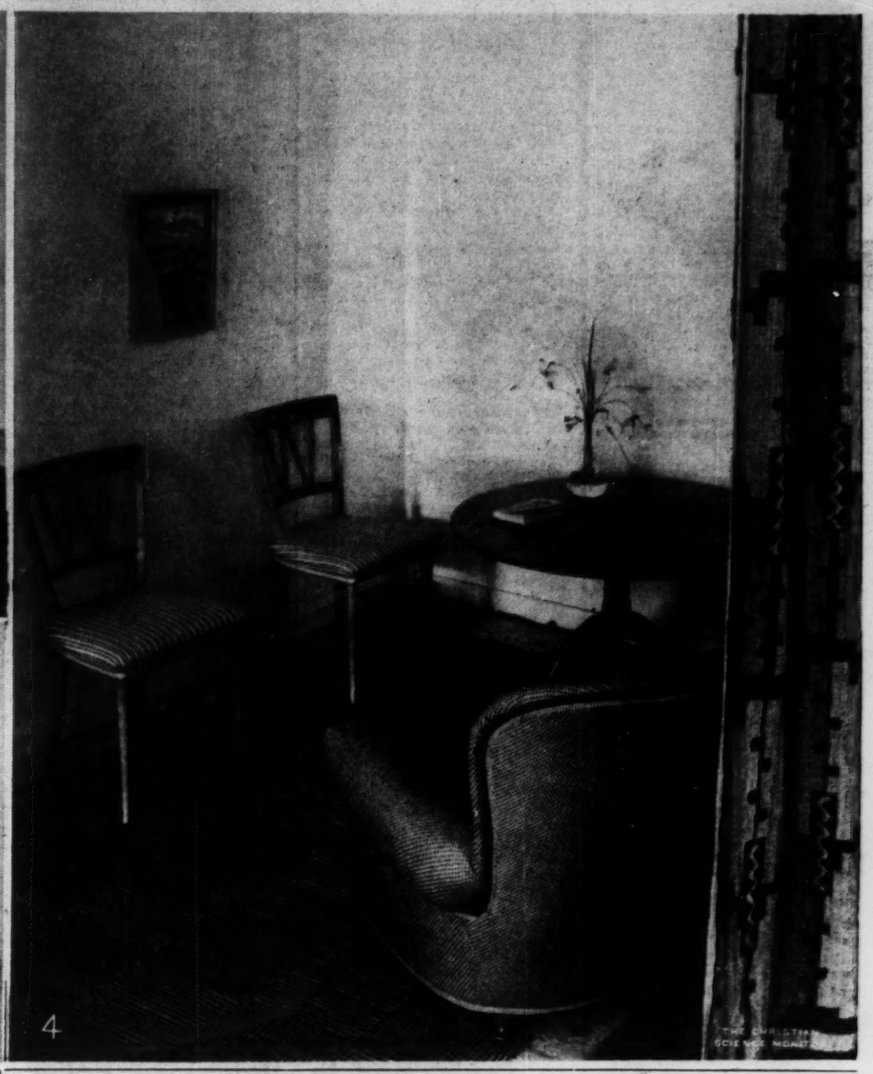

Carl Malmsten, Architect and Craftsman

The extreme simplicity of the furniture shown in these groups would not lead one to guess that they were designed and made by one of Sweden's very foremost architects and craftsmen. Yet this is true, for Carl Malmsten is all this and more—an artist in wood, expressing himself with deep feeling, complete independence and in diverse moods. . . . In the lower center setting of chair, table and branch of foliage, primitive essentials are proportioned with gratifying taste. . . . The breakfast nook above this has light walls and creamy hangings, with table and chairs of similar tones. . . . At left and right are other arrangements in the Stockholm studio-shop of Malmsten, and of Märta Måås-Fjetterström, who produces the hand-woven rugs and hangings that appear in the pictures.

Carl Malmsten, Master of Wood

By Alma Luise Olsen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm

Of all the Swedish craftsmen of today, perhaps there is no one who has so consistently and so brilliantly brought out the authentic qualities of various woods, as has Carl Malmsten. Strongly individualistic in his tastes, he has been working for decades, unmindful of passing vogues. Timeless is the word that fits his contribution, as it fits no other output of today.

As you come into his studio and shop in a street just off Norrmalm Square in the very heart of Stockholm, you find room after room devoted to different types of interiors—a dining-room, a study, a living-room, an attractive little den. Here, too, are the hand-woven rugs and tapestries by Märta Måås-Fjetterström. The combination could hardly be more pleasing and more restful—especially now, when some decorators aim to have their styles change as often as the seasons' fashions in clothes. Both these craftsmen are masters in their different mediums. True artists, they have not compromised, or conformed to changing tastes.

As Carl Malmsten points to a chair of pear wood, he suggests:

"When you are working with pear, you naturally evolve something quite different from what you would do if the material were pine or birch."

And the same applies to all the other products—of sycamore, rosewood, mahogany and many other woods.

Occasionally he turns to inlay, which has always been one of his greatest joys. A cabinet of his has all the exquisite beauty and perfection of craftsmanship that characterizes superlative work from the time of the Renaissance, and the centuries when handicrafts were perpetuated by the guilds. And he knows it is esoteric.

Once when he was exhibiting in Stockholm he showed a cabinet with panels in inlay which formed a pictorial version of a poem on foresters, by the loved poet, Dan Anderson. And he put into the catalogue the audacious note, that for objects like this he assumed that he could count all his customers on the fingers of one hand!

For all his love of creating the thing that is unique—the signed piece that usually finds a home in some museum in Sweden or abroad—he has a rational and cool sense of values when designing furniture for the modest home. An interior of his at the World of Tomorrow, in New York, accentuates his desire for simplicity and integrity. And the accompanying four photographs bring out charming effects with the humblest of means.

There is something almost primeval in the charm of the setting shown at lower center of the above group. Here his table consists of a slab of wood with the two end pieces forming legs held together by narrow ledges. The chair is quaintly old-fashioned. The woven rag rug, together with the vase containing a spray of foliage, help to suggest a "still life," fully as authentic as if it were done in water color or oils.

The same can be said for setting at the left—the little writing-desk in a nook, where a few soft curves and the rich folds of the hangings add a mellow note. At the right, in the pictures, another corner shows an easy chair of comfortably wide proportions, beside the low table that has become more popular than those of the conventional height. For a breakfast nook, shown at top center, the light walls and wood for table and chairs, and the creamy hangings, suggest clarity and sparkling cleanness.

For more than a quarter of a century Carl Malmsten has been working along these two lines of creating: the unique artistic piece that satisfies him as an artist, or designing interiors for the modest home. When "Stockholm 1930" —the exhibition of arts and crafts and industrial art that launched the principles of functionalism—introduced such innovations as steel furniture for homes, he resisted the trend. He also objected to the general process of standardization, and as a staunch individualist he continued his own way.

Some of those earliest designs of his are as "modern" as if they had been worked out today. And he insists that such things, for instance, as curves for chairs, are functional when they conform to the natural curves and contours of the human figure. He likes to display a table with folding top that can be opened and expanded to meet special needs. And he will point out some small detail, such as the legs set well back from the corners of the table—a variant in his designs, since formerly he was wont to run them flush with the edges.

As his hand rests on a table top, or as he invites you to sit in some chair, he is the craftsman wholly absorbed in creation for its own sake. And yet his eye will light with pleasure if he happens to mention American visitors, many of whom have been his customers for years. Certainly in all of Stockholm there is no one who as persistently has been able to retain what is authentic and priceless in his craft, in this our day of mass production.

With his quiet, droll way of meeting the caller, with his interest in personal reactions to his work, with the glint in his eye that betrays a keen sense of humor, he is the true artist, measured both by temperament and by his superb creations.

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If We Build Again—Second Thoughts

New York City

When our home was built, we knew what we wanted, and we got it. Yet if we were to build again, we would make changes, some major, most of them minor, that would greatly increase the pleasure and comfort of our home. Because second thoughts on a first house may prove helpful to families who are going to build a home of their own this year, I will mention some of the lessons that we have learned through trial and error.

Our house is built on a corner lot, one street facing east, and the other south. There are three fine old oaks at the southern end of the lot, which would make a perfect natural setting for the building, and we agreed readily with the architect that the building should have its face to the south. We were right about the beauty of the setting but we did not consider how the orientation of the house would affect our bedrooms, making our bedroom windows face north and east.

Correct Orientation Important

Here in Westchester County, as well as in the entire northeastern portion of the United States, the prevailing winds in the summer are from the west and south. If the bedroom faced in these directions it would be a far cooler room. It would also be more pleasant in the winter when the wind blows from the north. If we were to build again we would see that the architect considered this basic factor.

Undoubtedly we were careless, but not more so than many of our friends, about learning the exact nature of the restrictions in the zone in which we were building. We were informed by the seller of our lot that no house could be built on less than a fifty-foot frontage. Later, during the depression years, a builder erected a group of homes on smaller lots. Fortunately these houses are at the far end of the street, but they still affect the appearance of the neighborhood and somewhat decrease the value of our home. If we had made inquiries of the local taxpayers association, we could have been given more accurate information about zoning restrictions, and the possibility of their modification.

The pathway to our front door has a sweep that is a delight to the eye. It is built of rough native stone, in keeping with the general informality of the house. Only in one respect could we improve on the walk. Since the house is built on a high terrace, it was necessary to have several steps leading from the street, and several more on the path itself. These steps were set on a level plane; they should have been built at a slight angle, slanted towards the outer edge, so that water and melting snow would drain off.

Neglected Insulation

Directly inside our wide front door is a small vestibule with a generously sized clothes closet. It has ample space for family wraps and for those of visitors, and for the storage of bridge tables, skates, even for a cardboard closet in which to store and protect winter clothes from the busy moths during the summer months. But it should have been insulated. This material was specified for under the roofing, but neither we nor the architect remembered that it is also important to insulate the sides of a house. Of course, the lack of insulation is reflected in our heating bill, and slipping on a silk lined coat that has been taken from the closet in winter, gives the wearer an arctic chill. It would have been easy to have insulated all four walls of the house when it was being built. The cost would have been saved many times over in our fuel bills.

The garage is built under the house which is convenient and economical of space. The doors fold in, a real advantage since even during winters with the heaviest snowfalls it is never necessary for us to shovel away drifts before the doors can be opened. But there was one minor omission when the driveway was built. No drain was placed at the bottom of the small ramp leading into the garage, and after a bad rainstorm a pool forms there which eventually floods into the garage before it flows through the drain in the garage floor. Of course it would have been a simple thing to have had an outside drain if anyone had only thought about it.

Floor Covering Too Light

The kitchen was carefully planned for efficiency and beauty. Though there have been many changes in kitchen design and equipment since our home was erected, this kitchen compares favorably with the most modern. Yet, this room also could be improved. The floor is made of inlaid rubber blocks, durable and attractive, but buff and blue colors which I selected now seem to me to be impractical. The light buff ones show every footmark, and even scrubbing the floor once a day does not keep them bright. A darker color would have saved time, and in no way detracted from the appearance of the room.

In our dining room we would make no changes. It is purposely small because we have neither facilities nor inclination to give large dinner parties. It is at a slightly lower level than the studio-living-room, but opens directly into it. This adds to the effect of spaciousness of the living room, and provides three-way ventilation in the room where most time is spent.

In the bathroom and in the plumbing I would make some of the most radical changes. The piping is brass, and it has served us well, but I would add an additional bit of piping that would add immeasurably to convenience. Instead of the shower being connected to the same riser that serves the kitchen sink, the bathroom would have one of its own. Then we would be saved the exasperation of having the shower water suddenly run cold at the moment when we have worked up a fine lather—all because someone working in the kitchen is drawing hot water.

Bath Room Errors

The tub also would be longer. Ours is a standard length, and no one in our family is unusually tall, but we like to keep our shoulders below water, and to do this requires acrobatics. The tub will eventually be replaced but to replace the hot water boiler, which we have also found too small, represents a major outlay. Here again we have a piece of equipment which, according to average requirements is considered adequate. But in building and equipping a home one must consider not average needs but the tastes and desires of the particular family which is to live in it. R. B.

Editor's note: Mrs. "R. B." seems to have had the services of an architect, yet assumes all these defects to be largely the owner's responsibility. In our opinion, she is too charitable. A competent and conscientious architect should have avoided nearly all these defects.

An African Hunter—of Antiques

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Part 1

Minneapolis

The love for collecting antiques is something that can be packed along with you even when journeying in foreign lands, according to one traveler who found treasures awaiting her in the Far East.

From a four years' stay in Egypt, Mrs. Chester Du Clos of Minneapolis brought back not the usual tourist purchases, but such rare and interesting things as an ancient copper water-pot, a royal snuff-box, Italian Renaissance chairs, an old Arab's scarf of the Persian Pear design, and a lovely Syrian candlestick, once used in one of the early Christian churches.

"Considering how many years the English have had colonies in the Far East, it isn't surprising that one can find old English furniture, glassware, even silver, in the small second-hand shops of Cairo and Alexandria," explained Mrs. Du Clos. "Families break up, officials are transferred, and almost every move means that certain possessions go at auction or find their way to storage houses or curio shops.

Sheraton Table at Auction

"At one auction," she continued, "I bought a small drop-leaf Sheraton table, brought out East by an English family. It is unusual in that it has two small drawers and a sewing tray on one side, and on the other a tin-lined slate-bottomed cabinet that had evidently served as a safety-box for papers. It had been in the same family for at least four generations.

"An old copper water jug came my way from the native quarter in Cairo. Since American oil companies have invaded Egypt, empty five-gallon oil cans have largely replaced the water jugs that the natives formerly used. The cans are lighter, hold more, and are easy to get. Flattened cans are used for roofs, too. Occasionally, one wonders what the natives ever did before the oil companies arrived.

"The oldest jugs, I learned, showed the places where the copper had been fitted together, and in a bazaar I finally found such a one. I picked it up, to examine the joined sections, ran my fingers about the crude work and said to the dealer, 'Is this old?'

"He misinterpreted my remark and spread his hands apologetically. 'Yes, excuse, madam,' he said. 'The workman not know how to make jugs right, long time ago. I find you a better jug, a new one.'

"But I found the old one more to my liking. The handle is worn from years of use, but the jug is as graceful as a Grecian vase, and as Biblical as the story of Rebekah at the well! A copper cooking kettle, bought for use as a firewood container," she added, "has the date marked on it—1100. But be not deceived, as I was. That's by the Muhammadan calendar, which is computed from 622 A. D. So it really means 1722."

Hunting in Shop Jungles

Your real antique hunter, of course, is not satisfied with picking up purchases in shops. She must prowl about among bazaars and storage buildings, pouncing on her finds like a cat on a mouse. Consequently, she must have an eye for good design and old wood, pressed glassware and good copper.

Mrs. Du Clos unearthed two upright chairs of some dark wood, in a warehouse in Alexandria.

"They had been there so long that the tapestry was as moldy as green cheese," she said. "But when the wood was polished, and a gold-threaded brocade of red replaced the original covering, I had two handsome chairs of Italian Renaissance, which were known to be at least 142 years old."

One of her most exquisite possessions is a Mushrabeya screen, entirely hand-carved in very dark wood, with mother-of-pearl inlay. In the middle section is a small niche, meant to hold a goula, or clay water jug. Mushrabeya means "to set forth and to cool." Screens like this have long been used in the better class Turkish homes.

Low Tables Are Now Higher

Chicago

Many new designs in small tables were brought out at the recent furniture market in Chicago. Some are oblong, some round, but their height runs four or five inches more than those designed a few years ago. The main reason, according to the manufacturers, is comfort. To sit on a sofa and bend far over to put down a cup or book is not so convenient as just to reach out naturally and set it on a higher table, like the new ones, which measure about 26 inches from the floor.

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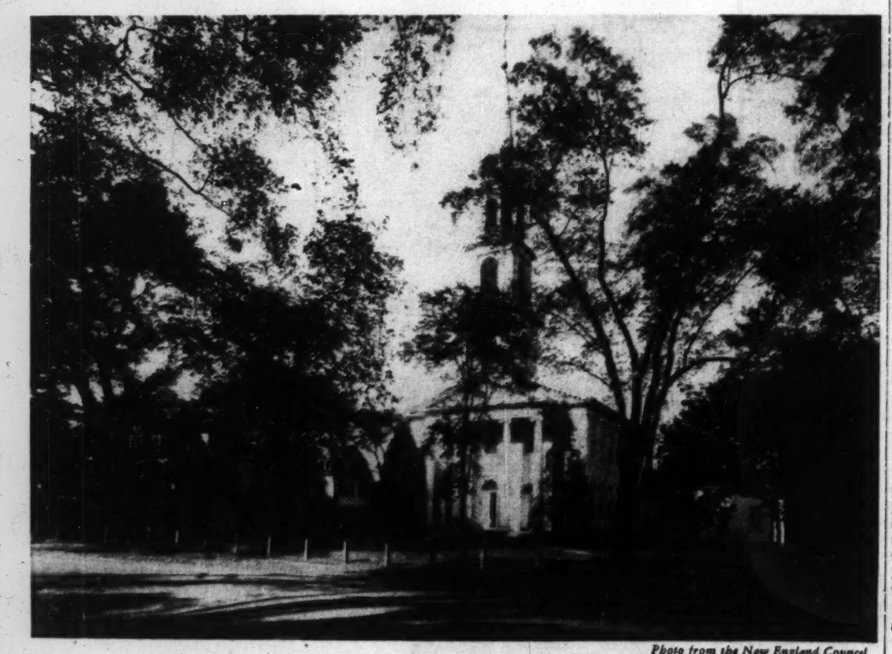

Photo from the New England Council

Know the Charm of New England

Serene, gracious simplicity characterizes old New England. Towns and villages cluster around quiet, green commons. White church steeples thrust their spires into skies that smile predominantly. Highways and byways alike lead to beautiful vistas and scenes hallowed by tradition. Time passes joyously in New England, many of whose lovely vacation spots are advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

All Air Mail—'Twin Engine' Plane

Eastern Air Lines: Lockheed

Two of Newest Aviation Developments

Top: Autogiro of Eastern Air Lines, which began recently, delivering its first load of air mail to the Camden, N. J. (Philadelphia), airport directly from the roof of the Philadelphia Post Office in the downtown district. Bottom: New Vega "Starliner" powered with new "Unitwin" two-in-one engine.

Two Motors Turn Plane's Single Propeller

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Twin engine design for smaller transport planes, while admirable for operational safety, is uneconomical on account of the small payload that is carried compared with the cost of both powering a plane with two engines and the expense of running them.

Not until recently when an engine design employing Menasco in-line engines side by side both delivering their power to a single propeller, were manufacturers able to go ahead and plan an, ostensibly, single engined craft which has, in fact, twin engined safety. Vega, a subsidiary of Lockheed in Los Angeles, was one of the first companies to put forth such a design, so impressive as to win an immediate order for a six-passenger low-wing monoplane from Mid-Continent Airlines of Kansas City.

The "Starliner," now receiving factory shakedown and government certificate tests, has tricycle landing gear, will fly at a top speed of 210 miles an hour, cruise at 184, has fuel for a range of 1,060 miles, reaches 21,500 feet, lands at 61 miles an hour.

Each of the inverted six-cylinder Menascos in the "Unitwin" motor has 260 horsepower, is controlled and may be operated independently of the other—yet each contributes to a common load. Either engine quitting has no effect upon plane control as in twin-engined designs and the perilous consequences of engine failure are thus avoided.

South Seas Air Service

An American air line "Down Under" is practically set to go as yesterday (Monday)Pan American Airways filed an application with the Civil Aeronautics Authority for permission to establish regular scheduled air passenger, mail and express service down across the South Pacific to New Zealand. What with the projected Australian service to across the Tasman Sea to New Zealand, a five-day service from the West Coast of the United States to the Australian Continent will be assured. Steamers take 15 days to cover the same route.

Pan American plans a fortnightly service using the same type Clipper flying boats which now cross the north Atlantic, the route to go from San Francisco to Los Angeles, thence to Honolulu, Canton Island, Noumea in the New Caledonian Islands belonging to France, to Auckland, N. Z.

U. S. Base Abroad

Chief concern of those who contemplate buying foreign cars is "Where can I get parts for it?" Similarly, this has been a problem of foreign purchasers of American planes and engines. To make it easier for foreign operators of its equipment to get parts and service Lockheed Aircraft Corporation has just announced establishment of a parts depot and service base at Amsterdam, Holland, where such important Lockheed operators as K. L. M. (Royal Dutch Air Lines). British Airways, LOT (Polish Air Lines), can quickly reach it.

Model Plane Meet

"Rubber-powered" pilots will compete for the Wakefield Trophy on Sunday, Aug. 6, when approximately 75 model plane competitors from all over the world and the United States will fly their craft in the twelfth annual meet, Aug. 4-8, at the Aviation Golf Club adjoining Bendix Field, at Teterboro Field, N. J.

Italy, Canada, France, England and the United States each will be represented by their own six-man teams to launch the rubber-band powered planes. Teams for Holland, Sotuh Africa, Australia and Finland will be proxied by American youths. The Lord Wakefield Trophy, regarded by model fliers in the same light as the Davis Cup in tennis, has been won by England five times, America five times and France once. Last year Robert Cahill, Indianapolis student, won it in France, gave America the honor of defending it this year.

Witness Sought In Bridges Case

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The Harry Bridges defense sought Government aid Aug. 1 to force Stanley Morton (Larry) Doyle to come to San Francisco and testify at the Bridges' deportation hearing.

Mr. Doyle, San Francisco lawyer and former President of "40 et 8," an American Legion organization, was last heard from at Lamberton, Minn. Federal authorities there reported Mr. Doyle would not respond to a defense summons because he claimed improper service of subpoena and an insufficient guarantee of expense money.

Defense Counsel Carol King and Aubrey Grossman conferred with United States Attorney Frank J. Hennessy who said that if immigration officials would present him with a statement setting forth the facts of Mr. Doyle's refusal, he would ask a Federal Court order directing Mr. Doyle to return.

The Government charges the Australian-born Coast C. I. O. director is deportable because he is a member of a party advocating violent overthrow of the American Government.

The Bridges defense has charged Mr. Doyle with being "the mainspring" of an "anti-labor conspiracy" directed against Mr. Bridges.

Fair Cuts Fees For Week Ends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—Admission to the New York World's Fair will be 50 cents on Saturdays and Sundays hereafter, while the standard admission price of 75 cents will prevail on the other five days, it was announced following a long meeting of the Fair Corporation's executive committee last night at which the management decided to accede in part to the growing demand that a reduction be made in the hope of stimulating lagging attendance.

Grover A. Whalen, president of the Fair Corporation, in announcing the week-end cut, declared it represented the final decision of the committee and was aimed at making the Fair accessible to even the lowest income groups, many of whom, it is said, have felt that 75 cents admission was too high.

The $3.75 book of entrance and admission admissions with a face value of $7.25 which was to have gone on sale soon will be eliminated.

Mr. Whalen's announcement has not, however, met with unanimous approval, especially from the amusement zone and exhibition area concessionaires.

The resignation of Perley Boone, press director of the Fair, also was announced by Mr. Whalen, who said that Leo Casey, metropolitan newspaper man, had been appointed to the vacancy.

Andrews Upholds Wage Act In Newspaper Guild Speech

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1 (AP)—Wage-Hour Administrator Elmer F. Andrews believes proposed amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act to exempt agricultural workers, as well as others, are attempts to "wreck the act."

Mr. Andrews, addressing the sixth annual convention of the American Newspaper Guild yesterday, termed supporters of the amendments the "dime-an-hour bloc" and denounced employers opposed to paying wages sufficient to "keep body and soul together." The Administrator produced Labor Department figures to show the act had not increased unemployment nor stalled business.

The first part of his address was broadcast over a nation-wide hookup. After the microphone was shut off, he turned to a discussion of the status of newspaper men and women under the act, saying no test had settled whether newsmen were exempt as "professional" workers.

Earlier, West Coast C. I. O. Director Harry Bridges told the Guild delegates and observers he thought his fight against deportation as an undesirable alien was "in the bag."

Columnist Heywood Broun, president of the C. I. O.-affiliated Guild, said in his opening address the Guild must strive for a complete organization of newspaper workers. "Our strength lies in forming a sound, solid vertical union," he declared.

A report of the international executive board's committee on employer relations showed as of June 1, 1939, the Guild had in force 111 contracts covering 140 newspapers, wire services, syndicates, radio stations and news magazines, compared with 77 such contracts June 1 a year ago.

The bulk of new and renewed contracts has represented "substantial improvements," the committee said, and several major publishers "have come around to granting at least a modified form of the Guild shop."

The report of the secretary-treasurer showed a curernt membership of 18,755, compared with 16,797 a year ago. Of the 18,755, the report said 13,727 were in editorial departments and 5,028 in commercial departments.

The reports showed there were 94 chartered locals, seven added last year, and that applications for two more charters, one in Richmond, Va., were up for the Board's consideration. Ten Guild auxiliaries have been formed since such units were authorized last year.

Tweed Finish for Pianos Honors Industry's Boom

NEW YORK (AP)—Piano to match your coat, mister?

The latest in baby grands is a finish of tweed or bright leather upholstery, the National Piano Manufacturers' Association convention reported Aug. 1. The new fillip is by way of celebrating the piano industry's best year since the depression. Over 47,000 pianos were shipped in the first six months, a 30 per cent gain over the first half of last year, the Association said.

Census Takers to Test Methods in Typical Area

WASHINGTON (AP) — Nose-counters soon will tap on doors in two northern Indiana Counties chosen as testing grounds for a 1940 census planned to bring in new facts on American living habits.

In addition to the usual name-and-age data, they will ask about employment, housing, personal income, and migration—none of which were on the 1930 bill-of-fare.

If the experiment works, the census door-knockers of 1940 will ask at every American home such new questions as "is your home owned free of debt, owned mortgaged, or rented?" and "where were you living on Aug. 14, 1934?" and "were you at work any time last week?" and (of persons unemployed) "how long have you been seeking work?"

As usual, the answers will be confidential.

Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins ordered the trial heat of the census runners in two "typical counties" a year before the big tenth-year nose-counting of Americans to find out how the new questions go.

"We want to find out if there are any bugs in our schedule of questions," explained Census Director William L. Austin, "and what the reaction of the average American is to the queries. The best way to find out is to try them."

If the census takers are not scowled down when they put the questions to 200,000 Hoosiers in Marshall and St. Joseph Counties, the queries will be carried throughout the land next year. In less than a month some 140,000 enumerators then will bring in the answers for the more than 120,000,000 Americans.

The counties chosen as "typical" represent, in general, the farm and the city. In St. Joseph County is bustling South Bend (estimated population 105,000), a city of industries—automobiles, airplanes, sewing machines and farm machinery.

Inside the county, too, is Mishawaka, a smaller city (population 29,000) whose industry centers on the rubber company. On the farms around these two cities, corn and wheat are standard crops.

Truck farming occupies families living on the rich soil of Marshall County (total population 30,000). To near-by cities, the farmers haul corn, onions, pigs and poultry to exchange for cash and cars.

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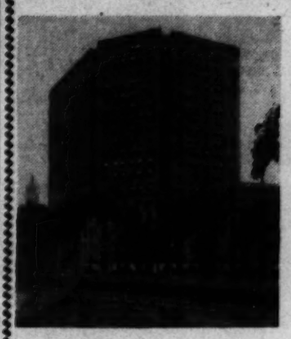

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The Home Forum

The Golden Highway

OVER ON THE synthetic surface of U. S. Highway Number 1, men and women are masterfully treading metal levers that command explosive gases to send vehicles into sallies of speed. Their drivers are directing brakes to grind, horns to hoot and exult. The world is wide. Let them go on their way with all haste and good-day to them—but never such a day as is to be found here on the highway of the beach.

* * *

For, on the beach, speed is not. In its place a sphere of quiet spreads. Who can make his way briskly across the sands? The sand is old and imparts an unasked wisdom to the sole of the naked foot. You no more than essay the beach, on one of those fine days when the sand is dry and powdery like the corals and shells that fathered it, than you find that you are detained. It is the sand, slithering a bit of its weight over your toes. You wriggle your toes deep into it and they come up from the dive laden with the coarse dust of shells. Now your feet are heavy. This freight must be done away with. How? But naturally, by sifting it down the narrow channels between the toes; it slides past in fine runnels like sands through an hourglass. That is fairly well done for a beginner, but a second time you can manage it more deftly. Yes, that was better. Now the other foot and the first again. It feels good and you are doing it now for the fun of the thing. It is the beginning of persuasion: you cannot hurry on the beach.

Nor does wet sand offer a more speedy highway. Here, where the waves are sending great tongues of foam up the beach, its surface lies like an intermittent mirror for the sky. Except for the delicate grooves, swiftly carved across it and effaced by the slow wash, it looks smooth and firm. You are walking; you set down your foot and the sand seizes upon it to sink it into a velvety trap from which it comes out loaded with a soft projectile that shoots ahead at every step, and falls with a light hissing sound. The last of a long wave approaches, the creamy lace of its foam circles your ankle, the undertow tugs at your instep; it invites you. Better things farther out, it counsels, lovelier things. It is gently insistent, and perhaps you go with it till the wave breaks at the height of your knee; but you turn back. This is a day for the beach itself.

* * *

The momentary holding back by the coral dust, or the sandy undertow, has been enough to break the staccato rhythm of speed, for in that moment something has happened. A substitution has been made, whether one wills it or not.

It is not only the sand that does this thing to you. The sun has its part in the strategy. Color is made new by the background of a sunny beach, and one must revaluate relationships. Suntanned limbs will be all but lost to sight against a drift of tawny sand in the noon-glare, and particles of sand can glitter like crystal and dazzle. Where the beach has been cut into by last night's high tide, the sands may have shifted to form cliffs and landslides like a Grand Canyon in miniature. Blue and violet shadows drift across. It becomes important to watch the changing patterns; important and very slow to accomplish. Important, too, to notice the shape of that nearest tuft of coarse sea-grass, and to watch its turning shadow lengthen across the sand as the hours pass. In time one may find the gray-blue spears a sufficient sun-dial.

The points of the compass become the background of living. The winds are tied to them and their indications will shape your day. A southwest wind will bring warm rain, the southeaster will bring thunderheads and maybe the violent funnel of a passing storm. Any breeze will tell you in which wall of your dugout to plant that one indispensable bit of beach furniture, the windbreak. Every gust brings in the smells of the sea, of fish and kelp, or the acrid tang of the bonfire to windward, where hot dogs are roasting over a fire of driftwood and coconut shells. The voice of a wind is always with you on the beach, and the companion voice of the sea is always telling you tales that you will never comprehend fully, far less relate again.

* * *

But one of the chief reasons why one may not hurry on this narrow strip that holds its own against the inroads of sea and land, is the ever-changing treasure it spreads out under the sky. This must be examined and re-examined. It may be that you roll a bit of coral over with an appraising foot to know whether you will leave it where it lies, but the point is not yet proven. You will have to turn it over again to decide whether you will take it with you. Reach down, consider its patterned flutings. No, it is beautiful but still too much like the one you picked up yesterday. It is discarded; but that orange shell, the one lying half hidden by the clump of bamboo, looks just right. No, it, too, is nicked at the side; you already have a more perfect specimen on the mantel-shelf.

Yet perhaps you should keep it for the wonderful color.

Ah, here is something that the beach must keep for its own, that will not travel in your net; here the transparent, irised pouch of a Portuguese Man-of-War is shimmering in the sun. It is stained with violet and blue, a deep fuchsia-pink ripples along its frilled crest. Its ultramarine feeding ribbons trail along the sand. The last tide has brought in purple shells that were not to be found here yesterday and clumps of seaweed—gold, bronze, green-bronze. White, too, and purple. You could carry these away to pore over at a less adventurous leisure, but that moment must be soon, before they grow dry and dull.

* * *

Just around the turn of the familiar crescent of beach stands a form that is new to you. Since your last survey the sculpturing waters have bared the great green ribs of a sailing vessel. Her copper bolts are crusted with verdigris and some of her cables still loop fantastic arcs about her. The wood looks splintery, but lay your hand against it and you will find that sand and water have etched and polished the grain to a satiny smoothness. You will explore her closely, for tomorrow the sand may have taken her again.

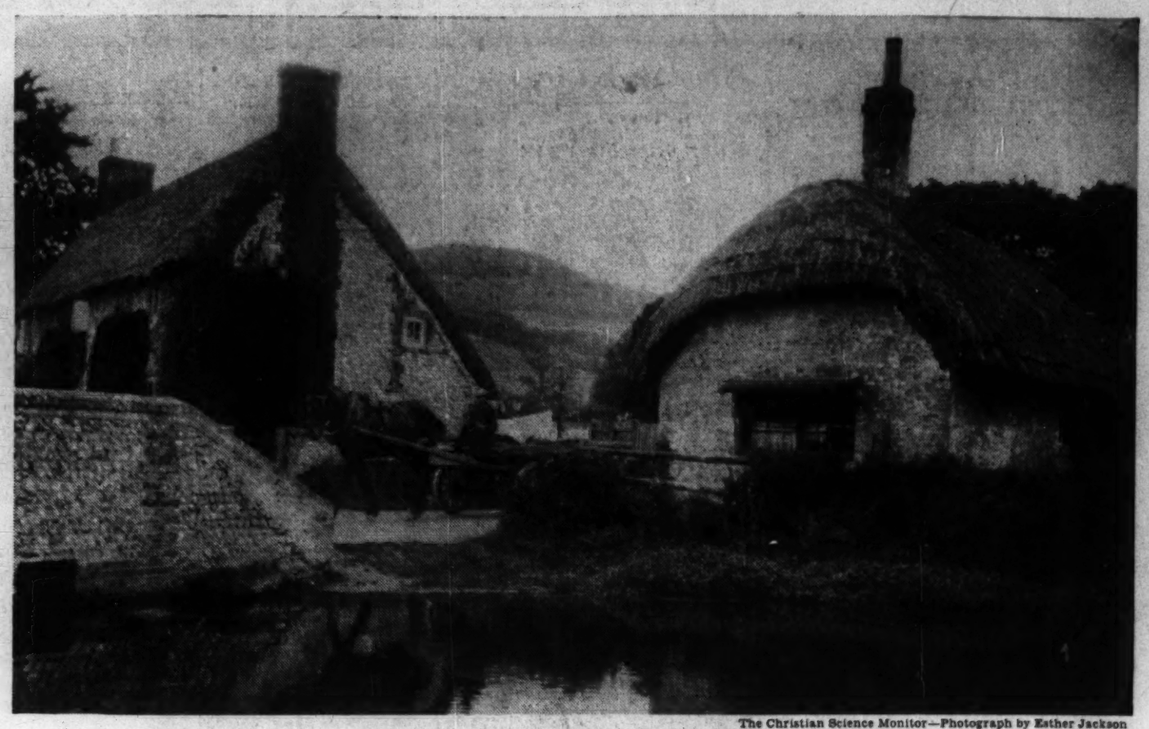
What a fine chunk of driftwood for the fire to render into blue and green flames on that now impossible evening when the wind blows up to a Yankee storm!

And perhaps it is time to turn toward home. The sun is not far from the horizon, the light is growing deep in color; the thickets of beach plum are casting longer shadows. The palm trees glisten; they rattle in the wind. Distances are deceptive and you may be as far as moon-rise from home. You lift one pack to your shoulder. There are sponges in it,—narrow, hollow sponges like clustered chimney-pots, and smooth flat pebbles with a hole ready made for stringing into a necklace; shells, seaweed, and a fragment of carving from a foundered vessel. Your other pack is ready, too, and full of plunder. It holds the whisper and the little roar of pebbles combed by the undertow, the smell of kelp, the crying of gulls. You would not exchange it for the first, but you need not. Even though forgotten, it will always be with you.

* * *

You still move unhurried, but for a different reason now. You are drowsy, you are sunburned. Across the dusk you glimpse the lights of the house. Supper is on the fire there, and when you open the door you will rest your shoulder from its load and stretch lengthily, like a cat, and yawn. You will yawn and stretch again and wash your hands and face for supper. You are rich, and already, as you trudge along, you plan the disposal of your booty. It is abundant; more would be too much. For once, you have walked the golden highway.

DOROTHY RANDOLPH BYARD



The Christian Science Monitor—Photograph by Esther Jackson

AN ENGLISH VILLAGE OF THE SOUTH DOWNS

AT THE FOOT of the Downs, in the southwest corner of Sussex, is the little village of Singleton. Its few thatched cottages and lovely church with the Norman tower rest peacefully among the Downs, remote from the world. Yet this sleepy village is at the heart of a region rich in reminders of a vigorous past.

Not far away is the ancient cathedral city of Chichester. When the Romans conquered the early Britons' settlement here they called the place Regnum. The present walls of the city are said to mark the boundaries of the Roman town.

Hard by, at the head of an inland creek, is the old fishing village of Bosham. Tradition says that here, under Vespasian, was made the first serious attempt by the Romans to conquer Britain. Many traces of Roman occupation have been found in the neighborhood. And it was at this spot, so the legend goes, that the Danish King Canute bade the sea retire. Later, in Saxon times, Earl Godwin, and after him his son who became the ill-fated King Harold, held the manor of Bosham.

In this neighborhood, too, occurred one of the romantic events of history, the escape of Charles II from England. After the battle of Worcester, he fled from Hampshire into Sussex and, dodging his enemies at every turn, rode in hot haste across this southwestern corner of the county. In the early hours of dawn he took boat from Shoreham and escaped to France.

Similitude

I hear the surf in early morn,
Reminding me of wind in corn.
I hear the gulls but think of crows
Sedately walking up the rows
Of growing things. The billowing sails
Look white as milk in shiny pails.
And mocking birds recall again
The rapture of robins after rain.

MABEL E. MOUDY

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An Air Pilot Studies His Maps

NOW IT WAS my turn to take on at dawn the responsibility of a cargo of passengers and the African mails. But . . . I felt very meek. I felt myself ill-prepared for this responsibility. Spain was poor in emergency fields; we had no radio; and I was troubled lest when I got into difficulty I should not know where to hunt a landing-place. Staring at the aridity of my maps, I could see no help in them; and so, with a heart full of shyness and pride, I fled to spend this night of vigil with my friend Guillaumet. Guillaumet had been over the route before me. He knew all the dodges by which one got hold of the keys to Spain. . . .

Guillaumet exuded confidence the way a lamp gives off light. He was himself later on to break the record for postal crossings in the Andes and the South Atlantic. On this night, sitting in his shirtsleeves, his arms folded in the lamplight, smiling the most heartening of smiles, he said to me simply: "You'll be bothered from time to time by storms, fog, snow. When you are, think of those who went through it before you, and say to yourself, 'What they could do, I can do.'"

I spread out my maps and asked him hesitantly if he would mind going over the hop with me. And there, bent over in the lamplight, shoulder to shoulder with the veteran, I felt a sort of schoolboy peace.

But what a strange lesson in geography I was given! Guillaumet did not teach Spain to me, he made the country my friend. He did not talk about provinces, or peoples, or livestock. Instead of telling me about Guadix, he spoke of three orange-trees on the edge of the town: "Beware of those trees. Better mark them on the map." And those three orange-trees seemed to me thenceforth higher than the Sierra Nevada.

He did not talk about Lorca, but about a humble farm near Lorca, a living farm with its farmer and the farmer's wife. And this tiny, this remote couple, living a thousand miles from where we sat, took on a universal importance. Settled on the slope of a mountain, they watched like lighthouse-keepers beneath the stars, ever on the look-out to succor men.

"Careful of that brook; it breaks up the whole field. Mark it on your map." Ah, I was to remember that serpent in the grass near Motril! It looked like nothing at all, and its faint murmur sang to no more than a few frogs; but it slept with one eye open. Stretching its length along the grasses in the paradise of that emergency landing-field, it lay in wait for me a thousand miles from where I sat. . . . And those thirty valorous sheep ready to charge me on the slope of a hill! Now I knew about them I could brace myself to meet them. . . .

Little by little, under the lamp, the Spain of my map became a sort of fairyland. The crosses I marked to indicate safety zones and traps were so many buoys and beacons. I charted the farmer, the thirty sheep, the brook. And, exactly where she stood, I set a buoy to mark the shepherdess forgotten by the geographers.—From "Wind, Sand and Stars," by ANTOINE DE SAINT EXUPÉRY, translated by Lewis Galantière. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

That Moment Of City Calm

THIS YEAR, WALKING along the streets on warm summer evenings, Marie was struck by the charm of Paris street life at that hour when work is over, when the day lies like a spent wave, and there is a hush, a lull, before the incoming tide of night.

In the country this hour has its own beauty, but in a teeming city this moment of calm after the day's clamour touches the mind to a special awareness. This summer evening lethargy of the Paris streets had not before meant anything to Marie, but now it was suddenly revealed.

"The street!" "Coming back from Robert Fleury we walked along the avenues round the Arc de Triomphe about half-past six: . . . the concierges, the children, the errand boys, the workmen, the women: all of them at their doors, on the benches, or gossiping in front of the stores . . . a bench in the street with several little girls talking and playing together . . . then a table at a café with two men . . . the mistress of the café leaning in the shadow of the door. And then, by the Temple, a very fair young girl leaning laughing in her shop, a shop for flowered wreaths." Seen from this new point of view, how inexpressibly beautiful, how curiously exciting it was, all dipped in the ambient dusty languor of a summer's evening.—From "Fountains of Youth—the Life of Marie Bashkirtseff," by DORMER CRESTON. (New York: Dutton.)

"Citizens of the world"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE YEAR 1866 marked the dawn of a momentous epoch in the history of the unfolding of Truth to human consciousness. In that year Mary Baker Eddy made her discovery of the allness and ever-presence of Mind, God, the spiritual status of man in the image and likeness of God, and the consequent nothingness of matter or evil. Nine years later she published the first edition of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

Mrs. Eddy was fully conscious of her mission to reveal the truth of being to a world mesmerized by belief in the reality of matter, and in the power of evil to master good. Speaking of the source of her inspiration, she writes on page 110 of Science and Health: "The Bible was my only textbook. The Scriptures were illumined; reason and revelation were reconciled, and afterwards the truth of Christian Science was demonstrated. No human pen nor tongue taught me the Science contained in this book, SCIENCE AND HEALTH; and neither tongue nor pen can overthrow it. This book may be distorted by shallow criticism or by careless or malicious students, and its ideas may be temporarily abused and misrepresented; but the Science and truth therein will forever remain to be discerned and demonstrated."

The vision which inspired those words was boundless; and since divine Love, being eternal, lives on, Mrs. Eddy's love for humanity encircles the world. Through her writings her message continues (ibid., p. 227): "Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free! This is your divine right. The illusion of material sense, not divine law, has bound you, entangled your free limbs, crippled your capacities, enfeebled your body, and defaced the tablet of your being."

A vast and constantly increasing response to this appeal is being made to mankind. And in the case of each one who loves and would experience this "glorious liberty," there is urgent need to weed out of his own thinking every false and destructive belief of the carnal mind, and to replace it with the inviolate truth, namely, that in the realm of reality divine Mind alone governs man.

In adhering to this spiritual fact, it is wise to keep close guard on thought, lest the subtle error of a spurious human sense of patriotism intrude. This may be manifested as an exaggerated expression of national pride. Today, the false sense of government seems to ultimate in lust for domination, in oppression, aggression, and persecution, which disturb and distract the nations. To be in sympathy with these phases of mortal mind is a menace, not only to the individuals who entertain them, but to the body politic itself. Christian Scientists are grateful that in the study of Mrs. Eddy's writings they gain an understanding of the fatherhood of God and of universal brotherhood.

It has been demonstrated countless times, that holding firmly to the true concept of the universe and man leads to happiness and harmony in human affairs. The only home in which one can actually dwell is the sacred consciousness that man lives, moves, and has his being in divine Mind.

Remembering the Scriptural declaration (Zechariah 4:6), "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts," and knowing that the spiritual alone is real, we take courage and comfort. Even though the conflicting currents of mortal mind may appear to threaten, yet we know that the spiritual law of the Most High governs and protects all who, through earnest devotion, rely upon Him as the only refuge and defense. These ever-present truths can be demonstrated in every need.

The prophet Malachi voiced God's promise (Malachi 4:2), "Unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings." God's ideas or offspring express the spiritual irradiance of Life, Truth, and Love. What threat of violence, disaster, or disease can alarm one who, knowing this spiritual fact, realizes that he is indissolubly united with God, the divine Principle of man's being?

"For the Lord God is a sun and shield: the Lord will give grace and glory: no good thing will he withhold from them that walk uprightly" (Psalms 84:11). These words embody truths as vital and dynamic today as when the Psalmist uttered them centuries ago. Trust in God unites men in harmonious unity of purpose and achievement, which discord and dissension cannot sever. In Science and Health we read (p. 102), "There is but one real attraction, that of Spirit." Certain it is that only the good, the beautiful, and the true can appear when men think and act in obedience to God's perfect law.

As "citizens of the world," let us unite in striving to attain to the understanding of true being which divine Science bestows!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Farm

This low, long roof among the trees
That lean across the yard,
This leaf-and-sun intaglio
Are mine to disregard,

Are mine beyond all fancy,
Or need of eye to see,—
The stepping-stones at angle
Around the bending tree:

Unchanged for me by changing—
The years are thus and so—
The lane behind the gateway
Where pastured cattle go;

The hedge and sloping oatfield,
The rooster's flap and crow,—
I mean all these are casual
And mine to keep and know,

That any lark, in cottonwood
With song, still gaily sings,
And crows drop down at sunset
Across these many springs.

KEITH THOMAS

"Citoyens du monde"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

L'ANNÉE 1866 fut l'aurore d'une époque mémorable en ce qui concerne le déroulement de la Vérité, perçu par la conscience humaine. Cette année-là, Mary Baker Eddy découvrit la totalité et la présence éternelle de l'Entendement, de Dieu; le statut spirituel de l'homme en tant qu'image ou ressemblance de Dieu; et la conséquence de ces faits, savoir, le néant de la matière ou du mal. Neuf ans plus tard, elle publiait la première édition du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*.

Mrs. Eddy avait une mission dont elle était pleinement consciente: révéler la vérité de l'être au monde que mesmérisait la croyance à la réalité de la matière, à la prédominance du mal sur le bien. Concernant la source de son inspiration, elle écrivait, à la page 110 de *Science et Santé:* "Je fis de la Bible mon seul et unique livre d'instruction. Les Écritures furent illuminées; la raison et la révélation furent réconciliées, et ensuite la vérité de la Science Chrétienne fut démontrée. Aucune plume, aucune langue humaine ne m'enseigna la Science contenue dans ce livre, SCIENCE AND HEALTH; et aucune langue, aucune plume ne peut la détruire. Lors même que ce livre serait dénaturé par une critique superficielle ou par des disciples irréfléchis ou mal intentionnés, lors même que l'on mésuserait temporairement des idées qu'il contient et qu'on les présenterait sous un faux jour, la Science et la vérité de ce livre demeureront éternellement susceptibles d'être discernées et démontrées."

La vision dont s'inspiraient ces paroles était sans limites; et comme l'Amour divin vit éternellement, l'amour de Mrs. Eddy pour l'humanité se fait sentir dans toutes les parties du monde. Par ses ouvrages, elle continue à nous dire (*ibid.*, p. 227): "Citoyens du monde, acceptez la 'liberté glorieuse des enfants de Dieu,' et soyez libres! Tel est votre droit divin. C'est l'illusion du sens matériel, non la loi divine qui vous a liés, qui a entravé la liberté de vos membres, paralysé vos facultés, affaibli votre corps, et défiguré la tablette de votre être."

A cet appel, le genre humain répond d'une manière toujours plus large. Mais quiconque aime la "liberté glorieuse" et veut en jouir, doit sans retard extirper de son propre penser toutes les croyances destructives et fausses de l'entendement charnel, et les remplacer par cette vérité inviolable: dans le royaume de la réalité, l'Entendement divin seul gouverne l'homme.

En nous attachant à ce fait spirituel, nous devons si nous sommes sages veiller attentivement sur nos pensées pour ne pas y laisser entrer l'erreur subtile que représente un faux concept du patriotisme. Ce concept purement humain se traduit peut-être par l'expression d'un orgueil national exagéré. Aujourd'hui, le faux sens du gouvernement semble avoir pour résultats la soif du pouvoir, l'oppression, l'agression, la persécution, qui troublent et parfois affolent les peuples. L'accord avec ces phases de l'entendement mortel constituerait une menace non seulement pour l'individu qui les approuve, mais pour le corps social. Les Scientistes Chrétiens sont reconnaissants de pouvoir comprendre, grâce à l'étude des ouvrages de Mrs. Eddy, la paternité de Dieu et l'universelle fraternité.

Dans des cas innombrables, on a démontré que s'attacher fermement au vrai concept de l'univers et de l'homme, conduit au bonheur et à l'harmonie même sur le plan humain. Le seul asile où nous puissions vraiment demeurer, c'est la sainte conscience du fait que l'homme a la vie, le mouvement et l'être dans l'Entendement divin.

Les Écritures déclarent (Zacharie 4:6): "Ce n'est point par la puissance ou par la force, mais c'est par mon Esprit que s'accomplira cette œuvre, a dit l'Éternel des armées;" nous rappelant cela, et sachant que le spirituel seul est réel, nous sommes réconfortés et nous prenons courage. Même s'il semble que nous soyons menacés par les courants qui s'entrechoquent dans l'entendement mortel, nous savons que la loi spirituelle du Très-Haut gouverne et protège tous ceux auxquels une consécration sincère permet de s'attendre à Lui, le seul refuge, l'unique retraite. Ces vérités toujours présentes sont démontrables, quelle que soit la chose dont nous ayons besoin.

Le prophète Malachie énonce en ces termes une promesse de Dieu (Malachie 4:2): "Pour vous qui craignez mon nom, se lèvera le Soleil de justice qui porte la santé dans ses rayons!" Les idées ou les rejetons de Dieu expriment le rayonnement spirituel de la Vie, de la Vérité, de l'Amour. Une menace de violence, de désastre ou de maladie pourrait-elle alarmer le chrétien qui connaissant ces faits spirituels, se rend compte qu'il est uni indissolublement à Dieu, au divin Principe dont dépend l'être de l'homme?

"L'Éternel Dieu est un soleil et un bouclier; l'Éternel donne la grâce et la gloire; il ne refuse aucun bien à ceux qui marchent dans l'intégrité" (Psaume 84:12). Les vérités qu'expriment ces paroles sont maintenant même vitales et dynamiques comme elles l'étaient il y a des siècles, lorsque le Psalmiste les énonça. La confiance en Dieu rapproche les hommes et conduit à l'harmonieuse unité des buts et des réalisations — unité que ne saurait rompre ni la dissension ni la discorde. Dans *Science et Santé*, nous trouvons ce passage (p. 102): "Il n'y a qu'une seule attraction réelle, celle de l'Esprit." Quand les hommes pensent et agissent conformément à la parfaite loi de Dieu, il est indubitable que seuls le bien, le beau et le vrai peuvent apparaître.

Comme "citoyens du monde," unissons-nous dans les efforts par lesquels nous atteindrons à la compréhension de l'être véritable, que confère la Science divine!

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Harvest Moon

The harvest moon floods the valley
with supernal radiance,
like a jewel.
Yellow as butter,
it soars in the cloudless sky.
The light seems diffused
For the heat hangs over the earth,
The cattle seek the shade of the trees.
Even the river is covered with a scarf
of gauzy vapor.
It is haying time in the Middle West,
And the fields are as yellow as the moon.

LILLIAN TURNER FINDLAY

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 15-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1939

Labor Agent Says Governor Broke Faith

State Federation spokesman charges that employers are running Saltonstall office.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall—who declared in his campaign for office that he had "an outstanding liberal labor record"—was charged today with "breaking faith with labor" by Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent for the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

The Governor was challenged to come before the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor to be held in Boston next week and "explain his attitude."

Representatives of employers "apparently have been given office space" in the Executive Suite at the State House and are "running the Governor's office as far as labor legislation is concerned, anyway," declared Mr. Taylor.

The Governor's pledges toward labor during the campaign were either intended as "hollow gestures" or else he has no control over the Legislature, Mr. Taylor continued. The latter is not the case, he said, because Mr. Saltonstall has been successful in "rushing through" legislation on other matters.

The defeat of the intra-state wage-hour bill and the "emasculation" of a bill dealing with picketing laws were cited by the labor lobbyist in support of his charges against the Governor.

At the convention next week Labor may "march on the State House," Mr. Taylor warned.

Throughout the 1938 campaign Mr. Saltonstall offered to voters "a liberal progressive program." On various occasions he declared himself "proud of his labor record." This he described in a speech at the Boston Garden, Nov. 7, as "an outstanding liberal labor record."

At Fitchburg, Oct. 24, Mr. Saltonstall declared:

"Industry will not remain in Massachusetts or come into Massachusetts until it is assured of good, honest, government. Under my administration there will be no excessive taxation and labor will get its rightful share of the profits of industry."

Two days later, at rallies in Metropolitan Boston, he said:

"I can, and will, retain Massachusetts industries and attract new industries to the State. I can, and will, provide real jobs at real pay. I can, and will, above everything else, keep every promise I make."

Confer on Youth Program

By a Staff Photographer

Aubrey W. Williams
National Youth Administrator

John L. Donovan, Jr.
Massachusetts NYA Head

Lowering of Voting Age Urged by Head of NYA

(Continued from Page 1)

make 18 the Constitutional voting age.

"I don't say 18, but the age might well be lowered to include more young people. Here's what happens:

"Getting old-age assistance is a costly thing. There is just so much money. Put more into 'A' and there is less for 'B'."

Studies made in the fall of 1937 of 40,000 young people in eight cities and towns, a cross-section of the country, Mr. Williams said, showed that 85 per cent of these young people who left the eighth grade in their home schools in 1929, were denied a high school education, had been able to secure employment in industry. Sixty-five per cent, he said, were still employed at the time the survey was made. The same ratio holds approximately today, he declared.

Youth Training

"Do you see this (youth training) as a permanent part of the Government?" he was asked.

"Not per se, and I am not at all sure we ought to talk in terms of a permanent benefit structure. Youth wants to earn its living in private industry. This ought to be regarded as meeting a temporary situation."

Mr. Williams said there are 230,000 young people on his books now, this number will go to 600,000 next winter when many of them return to schools and colleges.

His office, he said, now has $100,000,000 to spend and this increase of $25,000,000 over last year will probably run the winter figure up to 850,000. For Massachusetts an allocation of $2,000,000 means, according to Mr. Williams and John L. Donovan, Jr., State Administrator, that an enrollment of 6,000 will go to 9,000 in the out-of-school-work class by Nov. 1. The 12,000 in high school and college also will increase.

Mr. Williams cited Massachusetts figures that there are 200,000 young people out of work in Massachusetts and eligible for help and said "but the tragic thing is we are able to reach only one out of every ten."

Mr. Williams was guest at an administrative staff luncheon at the City Club, inspected several propects and tomorrow will go to Durham, N. H., with the New England Administrators to speak at the summer school of the University of New Hampshire.

German Bund To Build Camps In Bay State?

Disabled U. S. Veterans meet in Boston; warn Nation of Bund threat to Americanism.

A law prohibiting uniforms and prohibition of the sale of liquor at the German-American Bund camp in New Jersey were reported today as achievements in defense of Americanism during the past year by the National Americanism Committee, Disabled American Veterans of the World War.

Likewise, Americanism was defended in a more general way by investigations of subversive movements and un-American organizations, reported Roy P. Monahan, Chairman of the National Americanization Committee. He delivered the report at the National Convention of D. A. V. being held at the Hotel Statler.

Bay State Bund Camps?

Simultaneously, Mr. Monahan, in statements to the press not included in the official report, warned that German Bund leaders plan to establish camps in both Roxbury and Grafton, Mass., which, he said, "would be the centers of spy rings" if the United States were at war with Germany.

The gains that the disabled veterans have been able to make in the interests of Americanism by restricting Bund activities at Camp Nordland—the German Bund camp at Andover, N. J.—will be repeated in other sections of the United States where necessary, Mr. Monahan declared.

The restrictive measures against Bund activities must be carried out by a uniform legislative drive in many states and in Congress "sometime in the future," according to the Americanism Committee.

Education Program

Before such simultaneous legislative action can be achieved, however, a program of education by pamphlet, press and radio must go forward, said the report. A campaign on this line was started last year, one of the features being the wide distribution of a circular known as the "Propaganda Kit."

This was included in six reports prepared by the committee during the year; four were listed as progress reports, while another circular was entitled "Communism Shaves its Beard." The committee urged the veterans to approve continuance of its activities in defense of Americanism.

Another session in the Veterans convention today heard that a proposal for suffrage of all American citizens over 18 years of age had been made personally to President Roosevelt by Ben B. Lindsey, Chairman of the Veterans of Foreign Wars' Committee on Juvenile Legislation.

Judge Lindsey stated he advised the President that most American boys in the trenches in the World War were under 21.

"I told the President that if these boys as citizens could fight for the Union, as soldiers, as voters they ought to be able to vote for the Union in its legislative and governmental affairs," stated Judge Lindsey.

Profit While They Play

By a Staff Photographer

These Children Are Learning Too

Upper: En route for Wood Island Park for morning program, children of Summer Play School of East Boston Social Center. Lower: Lunch time at Summer Play School of East Boston Social Center—Directors, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence C. Woodbury serving the main course.

Deadlocked: Bay State Grips New Tax Plans

Dog-racing tax brings element of conflict into search for revenue.

The two Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature became deadlocked today over the first important tax proposal to come before them, in their efforts to prevent an unprecedented rise in local real estate taxation. The proposal sought to double the dog-racing and liquor taxes.

With the sales tax rejected without even a hearing on the floor of the Legislature, the two Chambers failed to agree on the first step in the alternate $50,000,000 program submitted early in the year by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Opposed to the heavy increases in dog-racing and liquor taxes was the small, closely-organized Senate. Standing firmly by its position of last week in favor of taxing the luxuries to the maximum was the large, popular chamber of the House of Representatives

After the Senate this morning cut the House-approved dog-racing tax from 7 per cent to a graduated scale of 3½ to 5 per cent, the House promptly and without a dissenting voice reaffirmed its desire for a 7 per cent tax and sent the measure back to the Senate again

The present dog-race tax is 3½ per cent.

A further disagreement developed when the Senate cut the liquor tax increases from the figure approved last week by the Senate. The House had raised the hard liquor from 40 cents a gallon to $1 a gallon, and the levy on sparkling wines, including champagne, from 10 cents to 60 cents a gallon.

Upon recommendation of its Ways and Means Committee, the Senate brought the new taxes down to 90 cents a gallon for hard liquor and 40 cents a gallon for sparkling wines.

The two measures may, quite possibly, go to conference for adjustment between the two Houses, but final action on this point will not take place until tomorrow, in view of the Senate's vote early this afternoon not to take up any more legislation requireing a vote today.

It is, of course, possible that the Senate would agree to the House's strong stand on the dog-racing levy, but this is not generally expected in the State House.

Action in the Senate on the dog race tax was completed without a rollcall and with only a small amount of debate. So powerful was the influence of the dog-race lobby that anti-racing Senators didn't even ask for a rollcall.

Action in the Senate was completed without a rollcall and with only a small amount of debate. So powerful was the influence of the dog-race lobby that anti-racing Senators didn't even ask for a rollcall.

Compromise

The compromise measure, to which the dog track interests are understood to have tacitly consented, will raise an additional $200,000 of tax revenue this year, and an extra $400,000 next year, however, according to the estimate of Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, Chairman of the Taxation Committee.

These estimates are in addition to the $750,000 a year paid under the present rate of taxation.

The graduated tax would be 3½ per cent on nightly betting receipts up to $75,000; 4 per cent on nightly receipts between $75,000 and $100,000; 4½ per cent on receipts between $100,000 and $125,000; and 5 per cent on all receipts over $125,000.

Some Views

In debate on the dog-racing tax this morning, Senator George R. Krappf (R) of Pittsfield termed dog racing "the worst racket in the State." "It could stand a tax of 20 per cent," he declared. "I would go at least as far as to vote for a 10 per cent tax. The eyes of Massachusetts are on this body. Let's tax something easy to get."

Senator Arthur W. Hollis (R) of Newton, Chairman of the Senate Ways and Means Committee, pointed out his Committee had recommended the same "fair tax" as the House Ways and Means Committee. He claimed that the "smaller" dog tracks could not stand the proposed 7 per cent tax.

More Tourists Are Reported Daily Enjoying N. E. Beauties

Although the vacation season in New England got off to a slow start this year, hotel men found satisfaction today in evidences of a larger influx of visitors from the New York World's Fair in the last two weeks. They were counting on good weather and improved business conditions to bring even greater activity in August.

Encouraging signs to which hotel men pointed were reports from gasoline stations and information booths of increasing tourist traffic entering New England, and their own experience that guest lists were larger.

The New England Council, which set up a large exhibit at the World's Fair and sought by various forms of publicity to induce Fair visitors to pay a visit to historic New England before turning homeward, predicted on a basis of the recent improvement that the vacation season here would "close strong"—probably better than 1938, although under 1937.

While hotel men have been disappointed at the number of World's Fair visitors who have taken side trips into New England so far, several pointed today to the unusually good vacation weather this summer and planned to use it as an argument to boost their August trade—as usual, the peak month of the season.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce reported one encouraging sign today. Written inquiries from persons planning vacations in this city have increased over last summer, it was said, and are running around 250 to 300 a day. In the letters, prospective vacationers ask what places to see on forthcoming visits to the city.

A humorous note was added to the announcement in the inquiry of one lady in Pennsylvania who wished to know if it would be raining in Boston the first week in September. She explained, she wished to bring her nice clothes, if it was not going to rain.

Sun Finally Chases Fog

The warm fog blanket which has hung dankly over the Massachusetts coast for nine days lifted at last this morning to greet the first day of August. Meanwhile in northern Maine farmers hoped that today's clear skies meant the end of the succession of cloudbursts which have washed out crops, roads and railway trackage there—and Massachusetts' Commissioner of Agriculture, William E. Casey, hoped that at least three more rainy days this week would aid parched crops in this State.

In Boston yesterday .08 of an inch of rain fell in squally showers, bringing the July total up to .75 of an inch—the lowest in the 121 years that records have been kept here. The forecast for today was fair with no prospect of rain.

At the sea the sun shone clear and bright this morning with eight-mile observation reported from Highland Light at the tip of Cape Cod at 8 a. m. and 10-mile observation at the Nantucket Light Ship. Coastal steamships, hours late yesterday, were able to resume their regular schedules.

From Fort Kent, Maine, came reports of new downpours last night on top of more than 7½ inches of rain within the past five days. It was expected that from 25 to 40 per cent of potato crop in that section would be lost.

Although the official Weather Bureau thermometer indicated 85 degrees at noon today, Boston residents felt very much more comfortable than in the past few days since the humidity dropped to 44 per cent after its frequent hovering in the eighties and nineties.

Mark T. Nesmith, temporarily in charge of the Boston Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture, forecast fair and cooler weather for tonight and tomorrow, with temperatures in the eighties tomorrow.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and cooler tonight, Wednesday fair; seasonable temperature; gentle to moderate northwesterly winds becoming variable.

Central New England on Thursday continued generally fair, somewhat warmer.

All New England: Fair and cooler tonight; Wednesday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds becoming variable over south portion with fair weather tonight and Wednesday; fresh westerly shifting to northerly winds over the south portion and becoming variable Wednesday; partly cloudy tonight and fair Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	76	87	Minneapolis	74	96
Bermuda	81	85	New Orleans	76	
Chicago	70	89	New York	75	85
Denver	63	89	Norfolk	76	89
Helena	58	86	Philadelphia	77	86
Kansas City	78	96	St. Louis	71	90
Los Angeles	63	80	San Francisco	56	64
Miami	79	92	Washington	75	87

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., August 1.
B—Maximum, July 31.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:05 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Wednesday, 1:22 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:35 p. m.

State Takes Stand In 'Million Dollar' Waterbury Trial

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 1 (AP)—Hugh Meade Alcorn, Jr., opening the State's demand for convictions in the Waterbury "million dollar" conspiracy case, charged today that from the very beginning of the ascent to power of Mayor Frank Hayes and former City Comptroller Daniel J. Leary in 1930 there was a "design" to defraud the city.

The youthful attorney, assistant to his father, the veteran Hartford County State's Attornepy, in the prosecution of the case, began the opening summation for the State soon after Judge Ernest A. Inglis denied motions for directed verdicts of acquittal for 19 of the 20 defendants, among them Mayor Hayes and Mr. Leary.

The twentieth defendant, Charles E. Williamson, is being tried by the court.

The younger Alcorn, facing the jury and seemingly oblivious to one of the largest crowds in the courtroom since the trial opened last Nov. 29, contended that the "design" to cheat the city became evident early in 1930 when James P. Purcell, an employee in the Comptroller's office, called the attention of Mayor Hayes and Mr. Leary to a duplicate $3,500 payment made to a contractor through error.

Judge Inglis granted a motion filed in behalf of Philip Coppeto, listed in a special Grand Jury's report on an investigation into municipal affairs here as one of a group of "favored" contractors receiving money from the city, asking that certain testimony concerning him as given by former County Detective Edward J. Hickey be stricken from the record.

Jekyll and Hyde; Worker by Day, Striker at Night

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 1—Generally when a workman goes on strike he quits work. Dominico Cuzzola, employee of the Barre Wool Combing Company, which has a strike on its hands, strikes and works at the same time.

Before the present strike was declared, Mr. Cuzzola was one of the hundreds of employees who reported for work at 8 a. m. each day, quit at 5 p. m., and spent his evenings in whatever manner fancy dictated. Then came the strike.

When the whistle blows these days, summoning all loyal workers to their tasks, Mr. Cuzzola, according to Company officials, walks through the picket lines, composed of some former fellow workers, proceeds to the mill yards and works industriously until 5 o'clock.

At that hour, Mr. Cuzzola takes on another job. His anti-Company enthusiasm is kindled to the extent that he not only joins the ranks of strikers to picket the plant as the night shift goes in, but he joins them as a captain of pickets.

Labor Leader Assails Cahill Action in Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH BARRE, Mass.—While State troopers patrolled the streets to maintain order in the strike at the Barre Wool Combing Company, Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, declared he was considering calling upon Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to protest personally the action of Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill in calling out the State police.

"I am amazed to note that the Lieutenant Governor has sent in State troopers. He might well have done so had it been his intention to close the factory which has been violating the law," Mr. Taylor here referred to the Company's alleged refusal to use State agencies for a peaceful settlement of the strike.

The labor spokesman declared the Company has hired a strike-breaking agency and that this organization is desirous of seeing the dispute continue so "lucrative profits" may be made.

Twenty-five troopers took over last night and cleared streets of a throng estimated at 3,000 persons, breaking up fist fights outside the gates of the plant and sending loiterers to their homes. More than 280 workers on a night shift were held inside the building for about an hour while police dispersed the crowd. Several windows in the plant were broken by bricks, but a new shift went to work almost at once.

Lieutenant Governor Cahill, acting in the absence of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, ordered the troopers out. He said the action was taken because of "phoned and wired appeals from the selectmen of Barre that riots and bloodshed were imminent in the pending strike unless the State police could come to the rescue of the local police, whose authority had collapsed."

Play School in East Boston? Ask Parents, They Know

By Pearl P. Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Summer vacation at home, in East Boston, might not be too bad if there were enough playgrounds—or if there were a few back yards to the tenement houses.

You really don't need trees or grass, but you must have enough dirt ground, at least, to bat a ball around on before you can, with any degree of confidence, take your eye off the stream of traffic going to and from Maverick Square.

Nobody knows the situation better than Lawrence C. Woodbury, director of the Summer Play School for East Boston children, with headquarters at the Central Square Social Center. It was his idea to level off a lumpy vacant lot behind the Center, having first obtained permission from the property owners, and to enlist in the task the men and older boys of the neighborhood. One community enterprise has led to another, as the East Boston Recreation Council has progressed.

Acts That Count

Taking little Giovanni and Rosa off the sidewalks and enabling them to spend a profitable, pleasant day, from 8:30 to 4 o'clock, with a daily charge of only five cents a child, naturally has the enthusiastic support of their parents. Three bottles of milk a day and a hearty dinner at midday, alone, would be worth it, and the knowledge that the children are in safe hands and learning things that are helpful adds to the value.

The actual daily cost per child is 78 cents, and the Center, one of a local group supported by endowment, has to do some juggling to keep within the limits of its budget.

What is outstanding about it is that everybody enjoys it—not only the children, who are taken in a bus to play for a few hours at Wood Island Park, a mile and a half away, or to climb the Custom House Tower, on one of their longer trips, and draw maps of the Charles and Mystic Rivers from that vantage point; and given a cool, refreshing shower each day, and are taught arts and crafts, and have stories read to them.

Winter Activities

While the Center during the winter carries on a very full program of cultural, recreational and community-building activity, the Summer Play School confines its enrollment to children between the ages of six and eleven. Some boys and girls, on reaching twelve, have, however, become so deeply interested in the project, that they remain and serve as apprentices to the teachers. Sometimes one of them, within a few years, develops into a teacher's assistant. The teachers, some of whom are volunteers, others of whom are paid to teach here during the seven-week term, are general-subject instructors besides being specialists in at least one field.

At 8:30 in the morning everyone is on hand at the Center. By 9:20 hair, skin and teeth have been inspected; the children are ready with their little bags containing face cloth, tooth brush and towel; the teachers have outlined their day's programs, and the first bus is ready to leave for some interesting place of adventure. It may be the Fish Pier or a fruit wharf, where exploration links itself to the studies of how food is obtained. It may be the Museum of Fine Arts, or the picnic grounds of the Middlesex Fells.

Attendance at Par

About 100 children attend the Play School. Mr. Woodbury, who came to the Center two years ago, as Director of Boys' Work, was

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Jobs in New Hampshire Approaching 1937 Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 1—Employment and payrolls in New Hampshire are rapidly climbing toward the recovery peak of 1937, according to Gordon P. Eager, administrator of the State Unemployment Compensation Division. Figures compiled by the Division, covering the number of persons employed in listed occupations for the first three months of 1939, show the peak of 1937 was even exceeded.

In announcing results of the study, Administrator Eager declared that "the trend is toward increases in employment, and in the wage level for 1939 as compared with 1938. Indeed, this tendency has been noted since the middle of last year.

From the third quarter of 1937 to the third quarter of 1938, there was a recession in employment, due to greatly decreased business activity. The pre-recession level has been restored in many industries and there is a belief there will be gains in both employment and earnings, this year.

Figures released by the division covering the first three months of the current year and comparable periods in former years, show that in the first quarter of 1937 the average number of employed in covered industries was 101,500; for the first three months of 1938, 96,100; and for the first three months of the current year, 101,700. And it was reported that the pay roll taxes indicate an upturn of 11 per cent in the covered pay rolls for the first three months of 1939 as compared with the same period of 1938.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Calling Dr. Kildare," with Lionel Barrymore. 3:30 6:30, 9:30. Also "Tell No Tales," with Melvyn Douglas and Louise Platt. 2:05, 5:05, 8:10.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Hell's Kitchen," with the "Dead End" Kid's. Fenway, 1:15, 4:05, 7, 9:50. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Million Dollar Legs," with Betty Grable and Jackie Coogan. Fenway, 2:45, 5:40, 8:30. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:45 8:35.

Normandie—
"Rose of Washington Square," with Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Al Jolson. Also "Gracie Allen Murder Mystery."

State and Orpheum—
"Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," featuring Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone, Cecilia Parker and Fay Holden. Orpheum: 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:25. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 5, 7:45, 10:30. Also "They All Come Out," with Rita Johnson and Tom Neal. Orpheum: 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:30 6:30, 9:10. State: 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15.

Trans-Lux—
Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper in "The Champ." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50. Also Joel McCrea in "Youth Takes a Fling." 12:50, 3, 5, 8:10.

R. K. O. Boston—
Anne Nagel and Warren Hull in "Should a Girl Marry?" 9:40 a. m., 12, 2:30, 4:30, 6:55, 9:15. Also "Outside These Walls," with Dolores Costello and Michael Whalen. 10:45 a. m., 1:05, 3:35, 5:45, 8:05, 10:35.

South Station Theater—
"Color Tour of the Isle of Jamaica," "Radio Hams," "The World of Science," "We Want Our Mummy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Coolidge Corner—
"Captain Fury," Featuring Brian Aherne. 3:30, 6:30, 9:45. Also "The Family Next Door." 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
James Cagney and George Raft in "Each Dawn I Die." 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Night Work," with Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Repertory—
"Gateway," with Don Ameche and Arleen Whelan. Also The Marx Brothers in "Room Service." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

University—
Lew Ayres in "Calling Doctor Kildare." 3:10, 6:25, 9:45. Also "The Kid From Kokomo," with Pat O'Brien. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: Joan Bennett and Henry Fonda in "I Met My Love Again." Also "The Emperor's Candlesticks," with William Powell and Luise Rainer.

Scollay and Modern—
"Daughters Courageous," with John Garfield the Lane Sisters and Gale Page. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:40. Also "Captain Fury," with Brian Aherne and Victor McLaglen. Scollay: 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:00.

Keith Memorial—
"The Saint in London," featuring George Sanders and Sally Gray. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35. Also "Bachelor Mother," with Ginger Rogers and David Niven, 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4, 7, 9:55.

Tremont—
"Broadway Serenade," with Jeannette MacDonald and Lew Ayres. Also "Dodge City," with Olivia De Havilland and Errol Flynn. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Susannah of the Mounties," with Shirley Temple. 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. Also "Kid From Kokomo," with Pat O'Brien, Wayne Morris and Joan Blondell, 1, 4, 7, 10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Broadway Serenade," with Jeanette MacDonald and Lew Ayres and Frank Morgan. Also Melvyn Douglas and Louise Pratt in "Tell No Tales."

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Modern French Painting by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—
Concert by The Boston Federal Brass Ensemble, Stanley Hasell, conductor. 12 noon.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Floating Stations To Study Weather In Atlantic Seen

Experiments in releasing weather balloons equipped with automatic radio sending apparatus from the deck of the United States Coast Guard cutter, Chelan, while that vessel was maintaining the international ice patrol in vicinity of the Grand Banks, prompted officers of that vessel to forecast establishment of floating weather stations in the North Atlantic.

These would be similar to the present lightships that maintain ceaseless vigil at specified points, and which have recently come under jurisdiction of the Coast Guard through President Roosevelt's plan of consolidating Government departments and bureaus.

The Chelan skippered by Capt. E. H. Smith, has been on ice patrol duty since March 9, alternating with the cutter, Champlain, in 15-day periods of active duty. Only three of the scores of stratosphere balloons that were sent up during the four months the Chelan has been on patrol duty, were pronounced "failures" by officers of the cutter, which is in Boston for drydocking, preparatory to returning to ice patrol.

Rough weather makes the launching of the radiocasting balloons difficult, it was explained by officers of the Chelan. A small freighter that might be steady enough to hold a fairly even keel during storms, if equipped with sheltered balloon launching platforms would be more efficient for this work, it was pointed out. It would be large enough to accommodate the apparatus and equipment needed for the weather observations.

Data complied as a result of the launching of the balloons, are used in weather forecasts of particular value to trans-Atlantic aviators as well as mariners, and aid in the regular forecasting. The French Government already has established a floating weather station—the steamer Carimare, which will remain on duty throughout the summer, according to the officers of the Chelan. The Carimare is to aid in weather forecasting as well as act as a "lightship" for air and steamship travel across the Atlantic.

Misquamicutans Oust 23 Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MISQUAMICUT, R. I.—In a reprisal action against those who championed the defeated beach rehabilitation program, 200 taxpayers at a meeting of the Misquamicut Fire District ousted 23 of the 25 officeholders and served notice of immediate changes in administration policy.

From start to finish the meeting, first since the hurricane, was controlled by the Misquamicut Taxpayers' Association which was formed last winter to oppose the beach program.

The effectiveness of the association was demonstrated recently when the $50,000 beach program was rejected at a stormy town meeting held in Westerly.

If approved, the bond issue would have been used to purchase 20,000 feet of ocean frontage in the restricted center of Misquamicut for public beach purposes.

Chairman Frank A. Sullivan of the Westerly Rehabilitation Committee is questioning the legality of the town meeting and desires an opinion. He has asked Attorney General Louis V. Jackvony for a ruling on the matter but the latter refuses to give an opinion, saying that "it is purely a local matter."

The Misquamicut colonists have continually objected to public beaches in their district.

Mud Film Nuisance Claimed by Quincyites

More than a score of Adams Shore, Quincy, residents today petitioned the Federal Government to reimburse them for damage to their homes by discoloration from mud film caused by dredging operations in Town River.

Filtered dust rising from pipes used to drain water back into Town River after the dredging process have caused a chemical reaction to paint and has discolored many homes, it is claimed.

Amusements

BOSTON

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
"ANDY HARDY GETS SPRING FEVER"
Lewis STONE • Mickey ROONEY
Also: "THEY ALL COME OUT"

NEW YORK CITY

"FRONTIER MARSHAL"
Randolph SCOTT · Nancy KELLY
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day 25¢ 1 to 1 p.m. Any Seat ROXY 7th Av. 50th St. THEA.

AS SPECTACULAR AS ANYTHING TO BE SEEN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR
FREDRIC MARCH Person in
THE AMERICAN WAY
CENTER THEATRE — Rockefeller Center
Evgs. 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20
PERFECTLY AIR-CONDITIONED

SCIENTIFICALLY AIR-COOLED
THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS
PHILIP BARRY'S COMEDY
THE PHILADELPHIA STORY
KATHARINE HEPBURN
VAN HEFLIN JOSEPH COTTEN
NICHOLAS JOY SHIRLEY BOOTH
SHUBERT Theatre, West 44 St., Circle 6-8990
Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Thursday & Saturday 2:40
Mail orders until Oct. 1—391 Seats $1.10

Leaders in Fashion

Dolls of Days Agone

Dolls made in Lima, Peru, about 1847, of beeswax and sent to Isabell Jewett in Paris. Isabell's father was Minister to Peru. (From the doll collection of Mrs. Earle E. Andrews, Winchester, Mass.)

Styles From Days of Yore Seen Today, Dolls Reveal

By Wanda MacDowell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The way women's hats and hair do's have been cutting up and tumbling about until one can hardly be told from the other, making it necessary for girls to get up an hour earlier each morning to arrange their curls and swirls in order to be in fashion, has been frowned upon by the masculine eye as "these silly new styles."

As a matter of fact the present styles of head dress are not new at all, nor original in the least. Mrs. Earle E. Andrews of Winchester, Mass., president of The Doll Collectors of America, Inc., has a glass case full of authentic doll hats of the past 150 years. Take practically all of these absurd little head coverings for dolls, copy them in modern materials and enlarge them only a trifle, and you would have as smart an array of new millinery as any designer is showing today.

Abundant Variety

There are the wimples and the snoods, the turn-up-in-the-back styles, the roll-brim, the high crown, the flat crown, the bird's nest and the fez, everything down to the Gibson girl sailor. And as for the hair do's, the 150 beautiful china and bisque ladies of Mrs. Andrews' collection show that the hairdressers in their search for something new have merely gone to the dolls of past ages and copied their long bobs and their short bobs, their neck curls and their up-swirls, and called them modern.

All of which proves Mrs. Andrews' assertion that doll collecting is the most intriguing of hobbies, because it gives an actual picture of the social customs, fashions and costumes of human beings in ages past.

"Some people laugh at the idea of grown ups collecting dolls," said Mrs. Andrews. "They do not realize the historical importance of such collecting. Probably no other collection hobby can furnish such complete information of the kind of clothes worn by all classes, materials and customs of the past as does doll collecting.

The Doll Kingdom

"Our club was formed and incorporated in 1935 by a small group of doll collectors interested in the exchange of ideas for the purpose of stimulating study of early dolls, their collection and preservation generally, and the dissemination of information about their origin and history. Now our membership reaches 19 states and includes some of the most famous collections in the country.

"Membership is limited to persons of at least 21 years of age who are interested in the serious study of 'dollology.' At present we have only the nucleus of a museum, but as our collection grows and our finances permit we hope to send out travelling cases containing dolls accompanied by one of our members, to display and describe collections to interested groups."

Mrs. Andrews' collection is composed largely of play dolls of early American period, some dating from 1700, although she also has several fine French fashion dolls and unusual dolls from many countries, even one from an ancient Egyptian tomb.

The earliest dolls made in this country were of wood. One treasured number has a wooden head and a body formed by a corn cob covered with cardboard and homespun linen. There are no feet or arms, but the well-made costume has long sleeves, stuffed, and a long skirt. All clothes are sewed on, which was the custom with all dolls of the past. Little girls apparently didn't used to know the fun of dressing and undressing their dolls and changing their clothes.

Doll Costumes

Most of the costumes of the early American dolls were far too elaborate to be fussed with by children's hands anyway. In most cases they are exact reproductions of the elaborate gowns of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, made of stiff silks, replete with ruffles, bustles, hoop skirts and the unbelievable variety of petticoats and undies that burdened women in the past. Mrs. Andrews has the authentic history of several of her rarest dolls and descendants of the original owner of one of these beautiful lady dolls tell how the little girl was allowed to open a drawer and hold the doll a few minutes each Sunday.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Aug. 2

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc

ALL DAY OCEAN CRUISE $2
Daily from Foster's Wharf 10 A. M. (D. S. T.) return 8 P. M. Dancing, entertainment, cafeteria. $2 round trip. Special rate for groups
Cape Cod S. S. Co. HUB. 2650
The Big Ship to PROVINCETOWN
S.S. STEEL PIER

Providence Seeks Slum Clearance In $20,000,000 Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The request of the Providence Housing Authority that the Federal Government allow $20,000,000 for slum clearance here is being given "generous treatment" in Washington because it is the first city in Rhode Island, it was said at the City Hall here.

Since the Providence request, Pawtucket has also established a Housing Authority with William L. Connolly, President of the R. I. State Federation of Labor, as the head.

The Washington official who has communicated with the Housing Authority here pointed out that the U. S. Housing Authority has no funds now, and whether it will have any money depends on Congress, where a bill making $800,000,000 available, passed by the Senate, is before a House Committee.

U. S. Housing Authority officials also made it clear that in the past loans had been apportioned on a population basis, and one member is said to have told the local board that the $20,000,000 sought by Providence is "proportionately more than yet allotted to any city."

The plans of the local housing authority for the erection of 4,000 homes are considered rather ambitious, according to the present Federal standards. The largest project is in New York, where approximately 5,000 units are being built, it was said.

Tarkington Play To Get Premiere At Kennebunkport

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine, Aug. 1 (AP)—Some old wine in a new bottle—that's "Karabash," the Booth Tarkington play to be premiered here tonight.

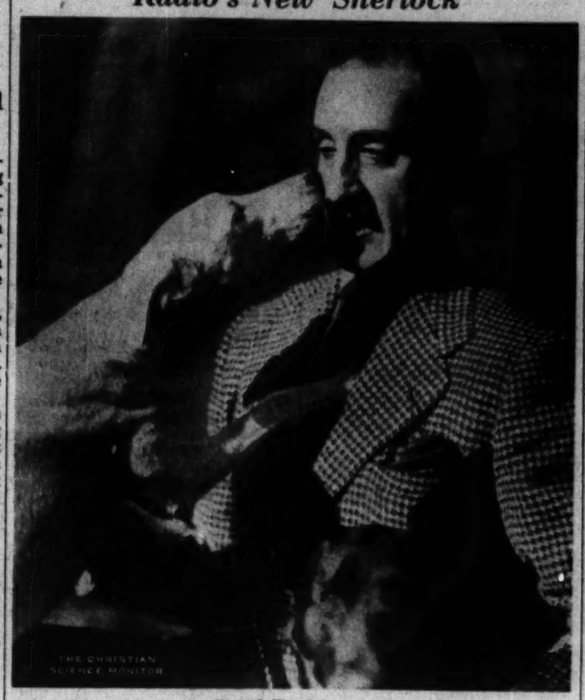
The literary Indianian looks on his renovated version of "Poidekin," as "an investigation into some political philosophies, especially Communism."

The Garrick players, who presented "Aromatic Aaron Burr," another modernized Tarkington production, last year, enact "Karabash" this week in the first half of a Tarkington drama festival. "Tweedles" will be the second vehicle.

Harry Townes will play the title role in "Karabash"—that of an unobtrusive dreamer who argues unwittingly for Americanism against a group of people from "Pogol," an imaginary European Socialist state under Moscow's influence. In trying to make the United States into a Utopia, they run into difficulties finding a "real American" to convert.

Their discovery that Americanism is intangible, Tarkington says, calls attention to the existence here of "something priceless—liberty."

Radio's New 'Sherlock'



Basil Rathbone

English motion picture actor, one of Hollywood's noted animal lovers, portrays Sherlock Holmes beginning on Oct. 2 in a Conan Doyle series on the NBC-Blue Network.

Vacationing Stars to Return To Radio Networks Shortly

Behind the Microphone

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pretty much the same familiar voices may be expected to be heard this autumn as the major network program schedules begin to swell with stars now vacationing from the ether. This year many artists will be seen about the studios and heard much earlier due to a new policy adopted in the spring by the major networks. Under it sponsors of programs have been allowed a vacation from the air, its length depending on the amount of money spent in radio facilities during the season. The result was that many major shows held on longer during this summer and will resume earlier this fall.

Networks have adopted these new summer policies to prevent sponsors from using the 39-week years leaving their summer periods depleted of major talent programs. Now the sponsors must either conform to the network rules or release their favored winter hours to others.

Sunday Music

The main influx of new and revived programs will get under way late in August. Already the starting dates of a number of shows have already been fixed. A new musical program starts Aug. 20 on the National Broadcasting Company's Red Network using the Sunday 5 to 5:15 p. m. period. The same day a commentator program, with talent still unannounced, stars on NBC's Blue Network in the 5:15 to 5:30 period.

On Aug. 21 "Tune-Up Time" shifts to a purely musical program dropping Walter O'Keefe and retaining Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra with Kay Thompson and her Rhythm Singers on the Columbia Broadcasting System, 8 to 8.30 p. m. On Monday, Aug. 21, NBC begins a series of sport radiocasts on its Blue Network, the dates depending on the contest bookings.

Labor Day sees the return of Tommy Riggs and his vocal offspring, "Betty Lou," on the NBC-Blue Network, 8:30 to 9 p. m., and Paul Sullivan, midwestern commentator, discusses the news over CBS daily, except Saturday, at 11 p. m., beginning the same day.

"Good News"

On Sept. 7 the "Good News" show begins its winter season, without talent supplied by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer as formerly, but with Fannie Brice and Frank Morgan. "Professor Quiz" begins his question and answer sessions on Sept. 8 on CBS with new sponsorship, Fridays at 7:30 p. m.

Orson Welles introduces a new series of dramatic programs over CBS beginning Sept. 10, the programs to come from Hollywood, of course, where Mr. Welles will begin Sept. 1 on an RKO picture contract in which he will serve as producer, co-author and actor.

Phil Spitalny's all-girl orchestra returns to the NBC-Red Network Sept. 17, Sundays at 10 p. m., its old Monday evening spot now being occupied by "Doctor I. Q." On the same day earlier in the evening, 7:30, Columbia begins radiocasting the second "Screen Guild" series, with ranking Hollywood players donating their services in behalf of the Motion Picture Relief Fund.

Alec Templeton, pianist and comedian, gets, as he well deserves, his own program beginning Monday, Sept. 25, on the NBC-Red Network, 9:30 p. m. Walter O'Keefe takes charge of the "Tuesday Night Party" on CBS, sometime in September, succeeding Dick Powell, with the program moved to New York.

Rathbone to Star

On Oct. 1 Ben Bernie resumes on the CBS Sunday period, 5:30 p. m., though it is not known whether Lew Lehr will be with him. Basil Rathbone of pictures and of radio's "The Circle," becomes the air's new "Sherlock Holmes," beginning Oct 2, in a Conan Doyle series to be adapted by Edith Meiser on NBC-Blue Network, Mondays at 8 p. m.

Burns and Allen resume on CBS, Oct. 4 at 7:30, Joe Penner starts on Friday, Oct. 6 at 8:30 on NBC-Blue. Kate Smith's hour shifts to Fridays at 9, CBS, on Oct. 6, while Wayne King's smooth rhythms return to the air after a year's absence on Oct. 7 over CBS, time not yet announced. Colonel Stoopnagle, Ned Sparks, Frances Langford, Ken Murray and Kenny Baker will also be among those in the same shows in which they were heard last winter.

El Investigation Planned

The Boston Finance Commission went into executive session early this afternoon to formulate initial plans for its investigation of the Boston Elevated Railway Company. It was expected, by reliable source, that Timothy F. Callahan, Boston attorney, would be named by the Commission as its counsel to conduct the investigation. The Commission, with the support of Mayor Tobin, is concerned with the $15,300,000 deficit assessed upon metropolitan cities and towns since 1932.

Stage and Screen News

The Playwrights' Company announces that it will open the season with Sidney Howard's new play, "Madam Will You Walk," which is scheduled to reach New York by mid-October. The New York Herald Tribune hears that it is to have a trial engagement in Boston but the Company's bulletin does not specify where it may start its career. If it does come here it will be following the example of "Knickerbocker Holiday," which arrived last season late in September after a few performances in Hartford.

Elmer Rice, who is one of the five associated playwrights, is working on a many scened play of New York life, which it is suggested may be similar in theme to his "Street Scene" of a few years ago. It is said to be outlined now on paper and the Playwrights expect it will be their third production of the season. The second will be Maxwell Anderson's "Key Largo," with Paul Muni in the star role. Later in the season Mr. Anderson is expected to be represented by a musical comedy written in conjunction with Kurt Weill.

"Susan and God" Again

"Susan and God," with Elaine Barrie Barrymore in the role which Gertrude Lawrence had in the production seen here last spring, may be expected in Boston for three weeks starting Aug. 14, according to the New York Times.

Summer Savoyards

The schedule of Gilbert and Sullivan operettas to be given at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, next week by the University Gilbert and Sullivan Company, is announced as follows: Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 7, 8, "Iolanthe"; Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 9, 10, "The Gondoliers"; Friday and Saturday, Aug. 11, 12, "Trial by Jury," and "Pirates of Penzance." The company, which is under the direction of Joseph S. Daltry, of the Wesleyan University faculty, was organized two years ago.

"Uncle Tom" in Vermont

A revival of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is announced by the Weston Playhouse at Weston, Vermont, for three days starting Aug. 11. It will be the seventh play in the American Drama Festival in progress at that theater.

For Kaufman-Hart Play

Robert Morley, who had the title part last season in "Oscar Wilde," is to appear in the play by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart which had been intended as a star setting for Alexander Woollcott. Mr. Woollcott is to spend the winter on a lecture tour which will start in Texas in mid-November and extend probably to British Columbia.

"Life with Father"

A trial engagement of "Life with Father," dramatization by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse from several of Clarence Day's books, is scheduled for the week of Aug. 14 at the Lakewood Theater, Skowhegan, Maine. Mr. Lindsay will appear in the cast, and the principal feminine player will be Dorothy Stickney. At the same theater another play by Owen Davis, a farce called "Love and All That," is scheduled for the week of Aug. 21. He already has had one new play, "Indian Summer," acted there this summer.

Model Log House Featured At WPA Hobby Show

A nine-room model house built in log-cabin style, but with all modern conveniences, went on exhibition today in Boston—but it was not part of a real estate development, nor did it advertise a special brand of logs for building suburban homes.

It was literally a model—only 1½ feet square, and was constructed by Raymond W. Ballou, of 292 Summit Avenue, Brighton, from the roll top of a roll-top desk, pearl-top pins, and other home-made materials, as part of a WPA Adult Recreation project.

The little house was one of a number of items put on display at the WPA Hobby Show and Arts and Crafts Exhibition at 739 Boylston Street. The display will continue through August.

The little house is so complete that even a cat and a dog are lying in the front porch and a bottle of milk and of cream are deposited on the back steps. It has five rooms and a linen closet downstairs, and four rooms upstairs.

One of its most interesting features is a fireplace which connects with a chimney built in imitation brick. Another feature is the sliding doors between the living room and the dining room.

Every detail is perfect, including the doorknobs which are made of pearl-top pins and the window panes which consist of cellophane. The house is beautifully lighted from without with 17 windows, and it appears to be well ventilated as there is a ventilator shaft on the roof.

It has closets and a real stairway, dormer windows, and an imitation concrete foundation. It was modelled after a plan which the builder saw in a Sunday paper, and which he recognized as his "dream house."

The exhibition is open free to the public every day, except Saturday and Sunday, from 9:00 a. m. until 10:00 p. m.

Sunday Sleeper Asks Injunction Against Ice Firm

William A. Lackey of Marblehead and Cambridge, Mass., likes to sleep peacefully on Sunday mornings—at least until an hour or so after 5:30, when, he complains, noises of a saw mill, of rumbling carts, unhushed conversation and other evidences of activity at the Marblehead Ice and Fuel Company plant next door, usually commence.

This morning in Suffolk Superior Court he asked a perpetual injunction restraining this concern from doing any business on Sunday—or before 7 a. m. any day.

"Although I'm not a church member," he explained, "I like to have Sunday a little different from other days."

Judge Wilford D. Gray sent the case to a Master to determine which noises, if any, are nuisances. Meanwhile, the company agreed not to operate its saw mill on Sundays.

Tennis Courts Start Jurisdiction Debate

Four Brookline tennis courts built at a cost of $7,000 by the school department proved the center of a controversy today because the Park Commission refused to take jurisdiction, declaring they were not built properly.

Francis J. Oakes, Jr., chairman of the Park Commission, asserted the board had decided to refuse to accept responsibility for upkeep because several thousand dollars more must be spent to make the four courts usable.

Dr. N. Brooks Morrison, senior member of the school board subcommittee on buildings, confirmed the Park Commission decision but was not prepared to say what action would be taken on the matter of jurisdiction.

Three Suspects Deny Counterfeit Charge

Three New York men indicted today on charges of having possessed and passed 45 counterfeit $10 bills in Worcester, Mass., last week, pleaded not guilty on arraignment before Judge Hugh D. McLellan of the Federal District Court.

James Sciaca was held in $20,000 bail. The court was told by Arthur J. B. Cartier, Assistant United States Attorney, that Mr. Sciaca was constantly in the hands of the police and had staged three escapes from prison since 1925.

Walter Byzek and Richard Oldenstadt were each held in $5,000 bail.

Donn Fendler To Be Guest At Newsboy Camp

WEST POLAND, Maine, Aug. 1 (AP)—Tomorrow afternoon immediately following the ceremony at the State Capitol, August, where Gov. Lewis O. Barrows will present to him a medal and parchment scroll, Donn Fendler, the Boy Scout who found his way back to civilization from Maine woods last week, will board the train for Agassiz Village.

There he will be the guest of 200 newsboys of Greater Boston, at the camp of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation. During his vacation there he will be sworn in as a member of the "Agassiz Tribe of Indians."

Net Debt Reduced $234,859 During Year in Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 1 (AP)—Vermont finished the fiscal year ending June 30 with an unappropriated surplus totaling $658,439.32 in the general fund, the State Auditor's office reported today.

The net debt was reduced $234,859.41 during the year from $6,697,451.99 to $6,462,592.58, despite a $500,000 appropriation by the Emergency Board for highway repairs.

Actual cash on hand June 30 was $2,195,524.03, a decrease of $312,147.09 from that on hand a year ago. The bonded debt totaled $7,041,031.90 in the consolidated fund, including $2,791,031.90 in the general fund and $4,250,000 in the highway fund.

An additional $80,000 in notes in the general fund and the $5,051,767.24 in the unexpended appropriations in the consolidated fund made the total bonded debt and unexpended appropriations $12,172,799.13 as the new fiscal year began.

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Boston Hour	Ella Fitzgerald and her orchestra	"The O'Neills"	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	Boston Hour	"Variations"; music	Bruce Baker's Orch.	Sport reports	Children's program
5:30	Piano soloist	"Dance Interlude"	Bruce Baker's Orch.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45	"Here's Moore"		"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; forecast	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15	"Deep River Boys"	Fred Hoey; talk	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Sport comment	"Ink Spots"; quartet	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45	Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	Sport reports
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	News comment	Dinner dance music
7:15	Und Husing	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Quicksilver"; quiz	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	Helen Menken in "Second Husband"	"Name Three"; Fred Cole's quiz show	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Hillbilly music
7:45			Local dance music	"The Green Hornet"	Military Digest
8:00	"The Human Adventure"; educational dramatization and music	"The Inside Story"; drama; interviews	Johnny Green's Orch.; dramatic sketch	20th Century Serenade"; recording	"Western Serenade"
8:15		"Information, Please"; questions and answers	U. S. Customs Service Anniversary; drama	Benno Rubinoff, violinist; concert orchestra	"A Song Is Born"
8:30					"A Song Is Born"
8:45					WMEX Camera Club
9:00	"We, the People"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra; comedy	Frank Crumit; Julia Sanderson; quiz	Recorded talks	Variety Hour
9:15	"We, the People"	Dramatic program	Alec Templeton; Conrad Nagel; orch.	Edwin C. Hill	Variety Hour
9:30	Bob Crosby and his orchestra; soloists	Dramatic program		"Success Sessions"	Variety Hour
9:45				"Success Sessions"	Variety Hour
10:00	Hal Kemp's Orch.; trio; sketch	"If I Had the Chance"; network interviews	"Mr. District Attorney"; dramatic	Chicago Symphony Orchestra concert	"Dance Parade"
10:15		Jack Little's Orch.	"Uncle Walter's Dog House"; drama; music	Morton Gould's Orch.	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
10:30	Doris Rhodes, songs	Jack Little's Orch.		Morton Gould's Orch.	News Service
10:45	"Armchair" talk				"Dance Parade"
11:00	Forecast; news	News; scores; weather	News Service	E. Madriguera's Orch.	J. Franklin's Orch.
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	E. Madriguera's Orch.	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:30	C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	J. Martinez's Orch.
11:45	C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

Wednesdays Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	Hillbilly trio	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News Service	News; weather	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00	Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30	"Musical Bee"	"Vocal Vogues"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45	"About Us"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; talk; music	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Piano Lessons"
9:15	"Meet the Dixons"	"As You Like It"	Organ recital	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	Bill Elliot, songs	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Musical Early Edition"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	"Kitty Kelly"; sk.	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	Myrt and Marge	The Vass Family	"John's Other Wife"	Poetry and organ	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Jack Berch, songs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Harvey and Dell"	"Woman in White"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Hollywood talk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry Congress	Angus Ross, songs
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly music	Concert pianist
11:30	'Big Sister'; sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Boston Town"	News Service
12:00	"Joyce Jordan"	News; Noonday Review	Award to Donn Fendler	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour; Walter	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tides
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	Evelyn Cornett, soprano
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss's Homesteaders; speakers	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"The Rambler"	"Don Artiste," pianist	Everett Hoagland's Or.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	Phil Brito, songs	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sport reports	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45	'This Day Is Ours'		Marjorie Mills Hour	Vaughn De Leath, songs	"Classical Album"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Roy Shield Revue	"Betty and Bob"	First game: Boston Red Sox-Cleveland	"Classical Album"
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Roy Shield Revue	"Grimm's Daughters"		"Classical Album"
2:30	"Your Family"	"Rehearsal Time"; vocalists; orchestra	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	First game; Boston Red Sox-Cleveland	"Classical Album"
2:45	String ensemble		Hymns of All Churches		News Service
3:00	News service	"Smarties"; quartet	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	First game: Boston Red Sox-Cleveland	Sport reports
3:15	U. S. Navy Band	General Federation of Women's Clubs	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Sport reports
3:30	30th Anniv U. S. Army Air Corps	Weather; news	Pepper Young's Family	"The Band Parade"	Sport reports
3:45			"Guiding Light"; sketch	Second game: Boston	Sport reports
4:00	Del Castillo, organist	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Red Sox-Cleveland	Sport reports
4:15		Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Second game: Boston	Sport reports
4:30	"Time for Dancing"	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Red Sox-Cleveland	Sport reports
4:45	Bluegrass music	Club Matinee: news	"Midstream"; sketch	Red Sox-Cleveland	Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	Gray Gordon's Orch.	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	The Boston Hour	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Adrian Rollini Trio	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30	"Here's Moore"	"20th Century Musie"	"Singing Trumpeters"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	"Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Eton Boys	Fred Hoey; music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports comment	"Ink Spots"	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15	M. Loring, songs	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Dance Orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30	'People's Platform'	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Pappy, Jeb and Ezra"
7:45	informal discussion	Duke Ellington's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00	"Honolulu Bound";	"Midweek Function";	"One Man's Family";	"20th Century Music"	Federal Housing talks
8:15	comedy; music	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	"20th Century Music"	Langworth Carolers
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Goldman Band concert	The Gauchos
8:45	Orchestra; guests	Elman interviews	vocalists	Goldman Band concert	'Rhythm Romance"
9:00	Errol Flynn in 'Holiday'; drama	"Horse & Buggy Days"; variety program	'What's My Name'; quiz program	Mal Hallett's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:15	Stadium Concert;	"Idea Mart"; variety	George Jessel's Celebrities program	Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:30	New York Philhar-	program		Percy Faith's Music; soloists; quartet	"Classical Album"
9:45					"Classical Album"
10:00	monic - Symphony	National Symphony Or.	Kay Kyser's College of	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
10:15	Orchestra	National Symphony Or.	Musical Knowledge	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	California Ramblers
10:30	"Viewpoints"	Jay Franklin; Mark Sullivan, comment	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	"The Music Counter"; Harold Stokes' Orches-	News Service
10:45	"Adventures"				Lyle Stanton's Orchestra
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	tra; vocalists	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Tom Dorsey's Orchestra
11:30	Jack Jenny's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Swinging Strings"
11:45	Jack Jenny's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

Government Aid in Vermont Typified at Crystal Lake

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 1—Crystal Lake at Barton is the latest among scores of Vermont's 400 lakes and ponds to receive improvement under a Federal Government project. A four-year job of developing a public beach there at a cost of $100,000 is well under way. Improvements include a new road to the beach, construction of a 400 car parking space by filling in adjacent swampland and a two-story bath house 40 by 100 feet in size.

Granite for the new building will be cut from a quarry on nearby Pisgah mountain. The bathing beach is about 500 feet wide and will provide public bathing facilities for residents of a score or more of northern Vermont towns.

Morgan Strain

Vermont this year is observing the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its famous horse, the Morgan. Many horse clubs claim that Justin Morgan stands unrivalled as the fountainhead of the first great family of American horses. Descendants of this animal are found throughout Vermont and many fine mounts with Morgan blood are scattered through the country. Ideal for riding, intelligent and adaptable, the Morgan strain is prized highly among horsemen and horsewomen.

Numerous riding events have been taking place throughout the State and the anniversary of the Morgan strain has, this year, been an added impetus. More than ten years ago the Green Mountain Horse Association started a system of marked and charted bridal trails. Back roads, abandoned roads, and wood roads account for many miles of the 14,000 miles of Vermont routes.

Many of these lie deep in woods or reach sightly elevations. So a thousand miles of the trails have been selected by riders for trips of varying lengths and today the system is State-wide.

Vermont Forests Open

Although Vermont is feeling the effects of the continued "dry spell," E. H. Jones, Commissioner of Agriculture, reports no serious damage has yet been done to crops. In many sections of the State, however, he says the current corn crop is between two and three weeks behind schedule.

Vermont woodlands are still open to the public, and, according to George W. Davis, Director of fish and game, hikers and fishermen have been pouring in from New Hampshire, where the forest lands in many sections have been closed to the public.

Analyzing the forest fire hazard, Perry Merrill, State Forester, said Vermont is well prepared to cope with the existing menace. Only a few minor forest fires have been reported, Mr. Merrill said. One of these in Hardwick another in Stratton. Seventy towns in the State are equipped with new fire fighting equipmen, Mr. Merrill said, in commenting on the State's preparedness.

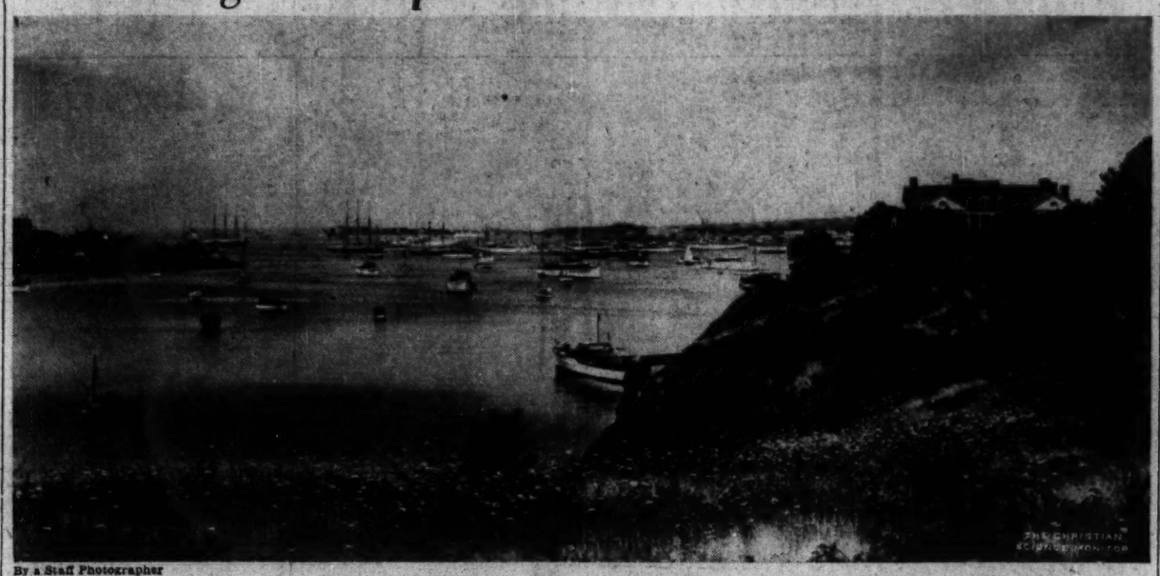
Lead in Syrup

Appeal to the United States Supreme Court, regardless of who wins, is certain in the case being tried before a special session of Federal Court here, involving seizure by the Government because of alleged excessive lead content, of 28 shipments of syrup to the Cary Maple Sugar Company of St. Johnsbury.

The case is of State-wide importance although the maple syrup involved in this instance came from New York and Pennsylvania and the action is between the Government and a private concern manufacturing maple products. For, success or failure of the company to secure from the Food and Drug Administration a reasonable tolerance in lead content as extended to other food commodities, will affect one way or the other Vermont's great maple sugar industry.

A slight lead content is normally found in maple syrup and there is sometimes an additional amount which comes from the evaporators in which the sap is boiled down into syrup and sugar.

Anchorage at Newport for Plain and Pretentious Craft



By a Staff Photographer

The 'Cottages' Are Still There but the Ocean Walk Is Closed

Social capital of the country at the turn of the century, Newport today still boasts its elaborate "cottages" of the moneyed aristocracy of the country. The famous Ten-Mile Drive, charted by a Chamber of Commerce map, spots these properties. In its Tercentenary Year, Newport will be host to a vast public. The three-mile walk, between noted residences and the ocean, is about the only thing closed. Last September's hurricane accomplished for the estate owners what the courts refused to grant.

Summer Colony Big Business for Newport

Newport, R. I.

Narragansett Bay makes a deep and broad thrust into the south coast of New England, its opening more than half closed by Rhode Island, which gives its name to the whole State. On the southern tip of this island is the city of Newport, its Harbor cosily sheltered on the inner side of a broad hook of land that curves somewhat like the bottom of the letter J, its line enlarged to a mile in width.

Newport city faces west, toward Narragansett Bay, built above its deep and protected harbor. A century ago, and less, its buildings occupied little more than a half-mile strip along this shore, the open Atlantic being back of the city and below it, a mile or two away to the east and south. There, three miles of high and rugged cliffs with a broad sandy beach at each end offered attractions either to the pioneers or to the several generations who followed. Yet, before 1900, this neglected shore became the richest summer colony of its size in all America.

The sections taken by summer estates and their adjuncts surround the town in a broad crescent. Over a hundred of these properties may be located with aid of the "Ten Mile Drive" map supplied by the Chamber of Commerce, nearly all located about the shore which is open to the Atlantic Ocean to the east and south.

In Search of New England
Sixteenth of 16 Articles

Naval College on Island

West of the city center, in the bay, are two small islands, occupied by the United States Torpedo Station and the United States Naval War College, while Fort Adams dominates the harbor entrance.

The harbor is large. Frequently the whole Atlantic fleet anchors there with room to spare.

The stranger in a motor car who takes that ten-mile drive, can identify the costly summer estates by means of the excellent map referred to.

The long-famous three-mile Cliff Walk is now closed, declared unsafe following the hurricane of last September. It passes between the most noted residences and the ocean, and long and grim has been the struggle of the "cottagers" to exclude the public from its use. So the hurricane accomplished for the estate owners what the courts refused to grant. Bailey's Beach, at the south end of this walk, is controlled by "the cottagers," but only "members" are allowed access to it.

As a matter of historical interest, Newporters cherish the fact that in their town religious liberty found quite early expression, not only in theory, but in actual fact. It is a point with them, for instance, that Quakers and Jews found greater welcome in Newport than they did even under the traditionally liberal Roger Williams in Providence.

It was John and George Clarke who left Providence in 1636 and founded Newport on the rocky but liberal shore, and soon the persecuted and exiled found haven there.

Three of Newport's most cherished early buildings are evidence of this fraternal mingling of faiths. Quakers became leaders here, building the first Friends' Meeting House in America, still standing on Marlborough Street. Connected with the Historical Society building is the Seventh Day Baptist Church, built in 1729, only 36 by 26 feet, but perfect in its early Georgian details. Old Trinity, for those of Church of England faith, is admired for its fine proportions, beautiful spire and interior unchanged since its erection in 1726. The Jewish synagogue is on Touro Street, built during the years of 1759-1763, reputedly their first New World meeting house.

Dean Berkeley of Derry, England, who spent three years in Newport, associated fraternally with those of all other sects. His liberality was matched by that Rev. Dr. Stiles, Congregationalist, who made a close friend of Rabbi Touro, and was a companion of the Moravian pastor.

In such a community intellectual life was naturally healthy, and had support of men of means. Merchants Abraham Redwood and Henry Collins gave, one a book fund and the other the building for the Redwood Library, completed in 1750. Among other distinctions this "golden age" of Newport is marked by the names of painters Smibert, Feke, Samuel King, Stuart, and Cosmo Alexander, Stuart's teacher.

Many Old Landmarks

Well may Newport be proud of its old buildings and landmarks that have endured since the 1600's. The Old Stone Mill stands in Touro Park, probably built by Governor Arnold in 1675, but in many minds lingers the belief that Norsemen erected it about 1040. Several churches have been mentioned already. The finest public building is Old Colony House, at the head of Washington Square, seat of local colonial government and courts, and scene of public and social functions of those days.

The Old Brick Market, of 1762; Trinity Church, 1726; Wanton-Lyman-Hazard house, 1675; Prescott house, 1737-'67; Vernon house, 1758; Nichols house, 1730; Tillinghast house, 1760; Robinson house, pre-Revolutionary; Hunter house, 1746; Rochambeau House, headquarters of the French during the Revolution—with its churches, these are some of Newport's architectural heritages from the days when it was the leader of New England in culture and liberal faith, and when her commerce exceeded that of New York City.

Decline came with the Revolutionary War, which crushed Newport's trade beyond hope of recovery. Revival came in a form none would have imagined. As early as the 1830's men from South Carolina and Georgia were building little cottages near the cliffs and beaches, in '46 its hotel, Ocean House was 252 feet long.

New York and Boston people came to the front in the '50's, and more than sixty "cottages" were built in two years. In the '70's $50,000 ones were common, with many at twice that, and a few at four times as much. Half-a-million is mentioned as about latest tops, for these reproductions of one-time metropolitan mansions, with surroundings.

Today Newport has attained a sort of New World maturity. It has a proud history, a proud present; it expects a proud future.

Carl Greenleaf Beede

Democrats Hit Redistricting As Favorable to Opponents

Democratic members of the House and Senate were today preparing to fight bitterly against the Senatorial redistricting plan reported by the special redistricting commission under which Republican strength in the upper chamber would be at least maintained at its present level.

At present the 40-member Senate is composed of 28 Republicans and 12 Democrats.

A feature of the redistricting plan, which provides for changes in practically every one of the present 40 districts, is the reduction of the districts in Suffolk County from eight to seven, with the elimination of the eighth district now represented by Senator Thomas M. Burke (D) of Boston. Senator Burke, one of the most vociferous members of the minority party, will be particularly outspoken against the plan.

Middlesex Districts

An extra district would be added to the Middlesex County area to boost the Middlesex districts from eight to nine.

The redistricting plan has been awaited for some time. The 1938 Legislature established a special commission to present a plan, thus sidetracking the drive of Gov. Charles F. Hurley to force through a redistricting plan last year. The Republicans refused to redistrict last year because a Democratic Governor was in office and it was certain a plan favorable to the Republicans could not be forced through the Governor's office.

A plan for reapportioning the Representative districts has already been reported by the special commission and is pending before the Legislature. The Senatorial redistricting plan also provides for redistricting of the Councilor districts.

Brookline Republican

Under the Senatorial plan Brookline will be represented by a Republican Senator, although a Democrat, Senator Edward O. Mullowney is now representing the district. This change will be made through cutting from the Brookline district wards 21 and 22 of Boston.

The cities of Newton, Somerville, Malden, Everett and Medford would be divided for redistricting purposes under the Senatorial plan instead of maintaining their municipal identities.

600 Callahan Men Lose Jobs

Wholesale layoffs of State and County employees were under way today as Massachusetts and Suffolk County departments ran into budget difficulties.

A total of 600 maintenance employees in the State Department of Public Works were being laid off by John W. Beal, newly appointed State Commissioner of Public Works, who succeeded the ousted William F. Callahan.

Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, is laying off 21 in the State Income Tax Division, while John F. Dowd, Sheriff of Suffolk County is discharging 10 temporary employees.

The action is all blamed on the necessity of economy forced by state and municipal budgets.

Mr. Beal announced that only $240,000 remained for ordinary maintenance work in his department. Thus it was necessary to discharge 600 of 1,100 maintenance employees in order that the appropriation may last until Nov. 30, the end of the fiscal year.

Democrats Attack Move

Mr. Beal also insisted this was the usual seasonal layoff, although this statement was challenged by Representative Albert E. Morris (D) of Everett, Democratic Floor Leader in the House of Representatives, who charged the layoffs were "the rankest kind of ward-room politics." However, in other quarters it was insisted that had Mr. Callahan remained in office he would have had to adopt the same procedure to remain within budget limits, as Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has demanded of all department heads.

A great many of the Public Works employees have been in state service for 10 years.

Mr. Beal, in his statement, announced that efforts would be made to obtain additional funds in the supplementary budget which the Legislature must adopt before prorogation. Such appropriation would possibly result in rehiring of the men to do essential highway work, although Democrats are fearing that Democratic employees will be replaced by Republicans.

Not Enough for Salaries

In the State Income Tax Division the 21 discharges are made necessary by the recently adopted budget which is $18,000 too small to carry the present staff through to Nov. 30.

Those being fired include:

Charles J. O'Connor, former Democratic member of the Executive Council; Patrick J. Hurley, nephew of Joseph L. Hurley, former Democratic Lieutenant Governor; several former members of the office staffs of former Governors Charles F. Hurley and James M. Curley, several former members of the House of Representatives, and two persons placed by the present administration.

Farmers' Plight Is Attributed To Scarcity Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 1—Connecticut farmers believe in an economy of abundance, not of scarcity, and want a monetary system so regulated that farm products can be produced and distributed in abundance.

These were the conclusions, although not expressed in formal fashion, of an all-day agricultural policy conference held during the University of Connecticut's Farm and Home Week at Storrs, attended by farmers from all parts of the state.

'Tinkering'

Asserting that such steps as production control were only "tinkering," speakers declared that what the country needs is something more far-reaching. Prof. Frank D. Graham, economist, of Princeton University, put it this way:

"When you're in a 30-foot hole it doesn't do you any good to be lifted up five feet, and then fall back. That's just about the farmer's problem."

Professor Graham declared that one essential, if the troubles of the economic system in this country are to be overcome, is complete government control of cash with banks no longer able to "create and destroy" money.

Historical Trend

Professor Graham said that the history of the past century in the United States has shown an attempt on the part of government to recapture the power to issue money that originally belonged exclusively to it but was allowed to go to the banks.

"The problems of agriculture, he told the farmers, "cannot be solved without solving the problems of the economy at large. The problems of the economy at large cannot be solved without solving our monetary problems."

Play School Proves Value

(Continued from Page 9)

formerly a high school teacher, giving his leisure to social service. His hobby became his chief interest, and when he resigned to become director of a community house, his wife, who taught in the public schools for five years and was at that time assistant director of the Sterling Community House, became his assistant. She is working with him this summer in directing the Play School. They have made their home in the district. They know most of the 773 families and their 1,455 children under 21 years of age.

They do their marketing from the push carts in Porter Street. They have no desire to get away from their work, for they love it, and the street life around them, during their hours at home, is all part of what they have made their major interest.

When little Carlotta, for example, arrives at the Center irritable and naughty, they understand why, for they have found her playing on the street until a late hour of the night, because she wanted the three smaller children, with whom she had to share a bed, to get off to sleep before she went indoors. They know how to deal with eight-year-old Frank, who gives trouble on account of his table manners, for they have seen his mother in response to his request for his midday meal, push him out of the house with a hunk of bread soaked in oil.

What They Eat

A typical menu of the Play School is creamed potatoes and hard-boiled eggs, salad of lettuce, tomatoes, radishes and onions, bread and butter, and watermelon Always there is milk, and on Fridays the dessert is ice cream. In addition to the midday meal, each child receives a glass of milk before leaving for the morning activities and just before the school is dismissed, at four in the afternoon.

Juvenile delinquency, it is reported, has dropped 49 per cent in East Boston since 1932. One of the reasons given is the activity of the Social Centers; another the fact that the police no longer march to headquarters every boy who, for instance, throws gum around in a public assembly hall. The mothers of the pupils are invited once during the term to have luncheon with the children. Some of them have been impressed by their child's behaviour at table. Instead of bolting in silence, which is more or less the rule at home, the boys and girls are led into conversation while they eat. The morning's activities furnish abundant material for discussion.

'Middies' Sight Huge Icebergs Off Labrador

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 1 (AP)—An iceberg, described as so vast its weight would exceed all of America's, Britain's and France's naval tonnage, afloat and building, was described here today by Navy officers from the "battlewagon" New York.

The berg was one in a field of 15 sighted by the New York and two other battleships carrying cruising "middies" from Annapolis, while in the Strait of Belle Isle, between Newfoundland and Labrador, last month.

Lieut. W. J. Marshall, flag engineer aboard the Atlantic Squadron's flagship, said the huge berg was 610 feet long, 142 feet high, and was hard aground in water 300 feet deep.

Uniformed Man Arrested Cashing Worthless Checks

Two months after completing a prison term for "larceny by worthless checks" while posing as a uniformed bus driver, James Krupp, of 43 Worcester Street, was arrested early this morning by police headquarters inspectors on a similar charge. This time he had been appearing in the uniform of a bank guard, with a badge, a holster and a gun.

At this morning's lineup he readily admitted passing a score of checks and when confronted with others, admitted writing them also. Asked why he made out these checks for sums including odd pennies, Krupp smiled and explained that this was to give the impression that they were pay checks with social security payments taken out.

Wool Receipts Mount at Boston

Port of Boston Business

Despite thick fog during the week end and throughout last week, which delayed many vessels filled with cargo for Boston until too late for their cargoes to be figured into last week's business, the commerce of the Port of Boston for the seven days ended last Saturday night shows substantial gains over the similar week last year, according to figures prepared today for Collector of Customs Joseph McGrath.

Wool receipts are running well ahead of a year ago and yet the need of wool is still sufficiently strong to warrant the removal from warehouses of large quantities last week which swelled the value of withdrawals to nearly three times the figure of a year ago and helped to make larger the increase in duties collected.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending July 29, 1939	Yr Ago
Imports for Consumption	$2,470,906	$1,852,149
Imports for Warehouse	553,245	107,718
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	600,299	245,432
Duties collected	455,714	280,759
Wool Imports (lbs.)	1,015,758	91,549
	Fiscal Year July 1 to July 29	Yr Ago
Wool Imports (lbs.)	3,880,193	822,829
Duties collected	$1,789,284	$1,373,484

Church Relation To Social Justice Is Institute Topic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 1—The role which the churches of America can play in the achievement of social justice will occupy a conspicuous place in the discussions at the 1939 Williamstown Institute of Human Relations, Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, director of the Institute, announced today.

Two morning sessions of the Institute which will be held on the campus of Williams College here from Aug. 27 to Sept. 1 will be devoted to social justice. This is in keeping with the general theme of the 1939 Institute, "Citizenship and Religion: A Consideration of American Policy with Regard to Relations of Church and Synagogue to the State."

Stressing this highlight of the Institute, Dr. Clinchy pointed out: "Every thoughtful American is becoming increasingly aware of the vital relationship between democracy and the achievement of economic justice. Therefore, any discussion of the factors involved in motivating the business, agricultural, labor and other groups in our national life to create a social order based on spiritual and religious values, is an event second to none."

Governor Denies Plea

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall refused today to commute sentences of Walter St. Sauveur and Wallace Green, whose executions are set for tonight. William Phillips was killed in Somerville when they—according to the evidence on which they were convicted—robbed his store of $3.50 on May 31, 1938. "I regret that there have been no mitigating circumstances presented to me," said the Governor's statement, "sufficient to alter the operation of the statutes of the Commonwealth as expressed through the jury's finding of fact and the court's ruling of law."

Murphy Creates New Post

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—Attorney General Murphy announced yesterday he had created the post of Special Assistant Attorney General and appointed Matthew F. McGuire of Massachusetts to the position. Mr. McGuire has been serving as the Assistant to the Attorney General.

Writers Meet at Durham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 1—Writers, both of fame and little-known, along with literary authorities and publishers are gathered at the University of New Hampshire, here, for the University's Writers' Conference. The Conference, which opened Sunday, will continue through Aug. 9.

MEAT BALLS

Meat balls have a new appetite-delight when you cook them with MADONNA *Pure Tomato Paste*. Each 6 oz. can contains 2 lbs. of fresh, juicy, sun-ripened California tomatoes. Economical because it's a concentrate. Absolutely pure, Flavor-rich. Low priced. Approved by Good Housekeeping. For 52 FREE recipes write, Riverbank Canning Co., 99 Hudson St., New York City.

MADONNA Tomato Paste

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Now is the time th majority o peopl a serve than menu Why no plan to serve mor salad The country fines irni an vegetabe plus a long list of native grown vege.abl ar availab rign now a prices anyone can afford Begin this week Eat mo salad You'll sav money also.

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FINAST—*Make You Favorit Sa.ad Tast bette By Using Plenty of Mayonnaise . You can depend on the high quality of Finast Mayonnaise becaus. we use only top notch ingredients which are blended to perfection by experts*

gallon jug $1.25 | 8 oz jar 10c | pint jar 19c | quart jar 35c

TUNA FISH — Light Meat, Solid Pack . . . An Excellent Salad Suggestion . . . Low Prices — No. 1 tin 25c | 2 No. ½ tins 25c

MIRABEL PURE JELLIES — APPLE 2 10 oz. jars 23c; GRAPE, QUINCE CRABAPPLE OR MINT 2 10 oz. jars 25c; CURRANT or BLACK RASPBERRY 2 10 oz. jars 29c

FINAST California PEACHES — Packed in Heavy Syrup . . . Sliced or Halves — 2 lge. tins 27c

TOMATOES Richmond Red Ripe 3 No. 2 tins 29c
TOMATOES Richmond Red Ripe 2 No. 2½ tins 25c
CLAPP'S Chopped Foods For Young Children 2 tins 23c
MUSTARD Finast Prepared 17 oz. jar 13c | 8½ oz. jar 7c
EVR-REDY CORNED BEEF 12 oz tin 15c
BELMONT Salad Dressing quart jar 25c
TOMATO JUICE Finast 3 24 oz tins 25c

PEACHES Richmond Sliced or Halves 2 lge. tins 25c
KELLOGG'S Rice Krispies 2 pkgs. 21c
CO-OP 100% Pure Maple Syrup 7½ oz. jar 21c
SHREDDED WHEAT 2 pkgs. 23c
PRIDE ASSORTMENT N. B. C. 1 lb. box 23c
O & C POTATO STICKS 3 No. 1 tins 25c
RED HEART Dog Food Diet A. B. C. 3 1 lb. tins 25c

FINAST STUFFED OLIVES — You can't beat these delicious Manzanilla Olives for quality — 4 oz. Bot. 19c

Fig Bars N. B. C. 2 lb. cello 23c
Chocolate Filigree Cream 1 lb. bulk 17c
Red Salmon Fancy tall Timberlake tin 19c
Crab Meat Geisha or Chatka No. ½ tin 23c
Sardines Standard Norwegian 3 No. ¼ tins 25c
Cider Vinegar Finast qt. bot. 13c
Sweet Relish Timberlake Spicy pt. jar 19c
Evr-Redy Chicken Fricassee tin 29c
Zarex Fruit Syrups Assorted Flavors pint jar 21c

Orange and Grapefruit Mixed Sections 2 No. 2 tins 25c
Grapefruit Fancy 2 on tin 5c
Scot-Tissue 3 rolls 23c
Waldorf Tissue 4 rolls 19c
Scot-Towels Paper roll 10c
Finast Peas 2 No. 2 tins 25c
Richmond Peas No. 2 tin 11c
Baked Beans Finast 2 16 oz. tins 23c
Finast Ketchup 2 14 oz. bots. 25c
Brown Bread Finast 2 16 oz. tins 23c

Tomatoes Standard 4 No. 2 tins 25c
R & R Chicken Boneless No. ½ tin 43c
College Inn Tomato Juice Cocktail 26 oz. bot. 19c
Wesson Oil pint tin 23c
Mazola Oil pint tin 21c
Wheaties Breakfast of Champions pkg. 10c
Corn Flakes White Spray pkg. 5c
Rice or Wheat Puffs White Spray pkg. 5c
Black Iron Stove Polish 6 oz. bot. 19c

Bakery Values
Walnut Cake with Coffee Icing
Duchess Cake 19c Half Loaf
Sponge Cake
A Size for Any Occasion
Layers (2) pkg. 12½c
Box Size pkg. 9c
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Cleveland Has Three Pitchers Ready to Face Cronins—Hard-a-Lee Triumphs Again

Hudlin and Harder Ready To Oppose Sox Tomorrow

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With Mel Harder and Willis Hudlin scheduled to pitch tomorrow's double-header for the visiting Cleveland Indians, and Johnny Allen in line to close the Fenway Park series on Thursday, the Red Sox continue to face a lengthy procession of right-handers.

Since the start of the season, only one left-hander has beaten the Joe Cronin team. Thornton Lee did it July 20 at Comiskey Park, Chicago. In fact, Lee gave a very convincing exhibition. He shut the Red Sox out with nine scattered hits. But when the White Sox came here last week, he failed in an attempt to continue the string. The locals beat him in the ninth, 6—5.

One for Harder

Harder has always been a hard shell for the Boston club to crack. Last season he defeated them four times. The same goes for Hudlin. This year, however, the old combination is not working too well. Hudlin has won only one and dropped three to Cronin, while Harder has only one setback to show for his efforts. Bobby Feller, who was expected to pitch this afternoon, came here with a record of two won and one lost in competition with the Sox. One of the triumphs was a one-hitter.

For those who are not too familiar with the strategies of baseball, it should be explained that a right-handed hitter is generally more effective against a left-handed pitcher—and the Red Sox batting order is top-heavy with right-handers. Another thing: there is a noticeable scarcity of good lefty hurlers in the American League this year. Only Grove of the Red Sox is among the leaders in his circuit.

Cleveland Fourth

The Indians came here in fourth place, close enough to third or fifth so that they may go up or down before leaving Fenway Park on Thursday. The White Sox, Indians and Tigers are closely bunched in the heart of the American League standing, although all three are a long fungo hit from the second-place Red Sox. Cleveland had won three and lost two in the East on this trip when they reached the Hub. They captured a pair in Philadelphia, but dropped two out of three in Washington.

Eddie Collins announces a change in the Red Sox schedule. Instead of playing three singles in a row with the Tigers, the locals are idle on Friday and do a double-header on Sunday. The two teams play a single Saturday. Because of this shift in plans, Collins has named Thursday—the Cleveland final—as Ladies' Day for the week.

Layden Leading All-Star Poll

CHICAGO, Aug. 1 (AP)—Notre Dame's Elmer Layden is running away with the nation-wide poll to select a head coach to lead the College All-Star footballers against the National Pro League champions here the night of Aug. 30.

The head coach of the Irish has almost twice as many votes as his nearest competitor and almost nine times as many as the runner-up in his own section.

The coach receiving the most votes will be head coach. His four assistants will be the coaches polling the most votes in their respective sections.

Standings at the latest tabulation:

Big Ten—Mal Elward, Purdue, 528,770; Lynn Waldorf, Northwestern, 520,053.
Middle West (exclusive of Big Ten)—Layden, 987,374; Biff Jones, Nebraska, 111,464.
East—Carl Snavely, Cornell, 182,134; James Crowley, Fordham, 126,890.
South—Robert Neyland, Tennessee, 312,878; Leo Meyer, Texas Christian, 69,836.
Far West—Buck Shaw, Santa Clara, 155,802; Tiny Thornhill, Stanford, 134,389.

First Night Game In Chicago Aug. 14

CHICAGO, Aug. 1 (AP)—Chicago baseball fans will see their first big league night game in this city Aug. 14.

Harry Grabiner, Vice-President of the White Sox, announced yesterday the team would inaugurate night baseball on that date in a game with the St. Louis Browns under the newly-installed $140,000 lights in Comiskey Park.

Grabiner said five other night games would be played later.

He added 2,000 box seats already had been sold by mail for the game.

Gregory Rice, N. C. A. A. record holder in the two-mile run, is five feet three inches tall.

BASEBALL
Tom'w. Fenway Park Two Games 1st game 1:30
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

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Tigers' Top Tosser —By Pap'

Tommy
-BRIDGES-
-WORKING HIS TENTH SEASON WITH THE TIGERS, HE IS STILL THEIR TOP TWIRLER
OFF TO A GOOD START, HE RAN INTO SOME TROUBLE SNARING VICTORY NO. 12
TOMMY WAS CREDITED WITH WINNING THE ALL-STAR GAME ALTHOUGH HE FAILED TO PITCH THREE FULL INNINGS
HE'S A CURVE-BALL PITCHER BUT HAS PLENTY OF SPEED WHEN HE CUTS LOOSE
PAP'

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Del Baker is ready to admit that the Detroit Tigers are not going to threaten the New York Yankees' reign—this season or the next. The quiet, and so-called "effortless" pilot of the Tigers has little hope for his team as it now stands, so we can look forward to several changes in the Bengal line-up next season.

Real Assignment

Charlie Gehringer has, at last, shown definite signs that the years are taking their toll. The frequent injuries which hampered his work at second and forced Baker to use four substitutes in that spot within a month tell their own story. Finding a substitute capable of carrying on in the Gehringer manner is a real assignment. Charlie has rightly been rated the greatest second baseman of the current times, one of the best ever, perhaps.

Hank Greenberg has years ahead of him at first but even the slugging Hankus has not been having one of his best seasons. Certainly, he does not belong under the .300 mark.

Third and short are going to need some attention, too. Billy Rogell is going on 36 and the next time Pinky Higgins celebrates his birthday, his cake will have 31 candles. George Tebbetts is a better than fair catcher but his substitute, Rudy. York, is still a square peg in a round hole. Rudy can powder the ball. But he cannot, and may never be able, to catch. He is a catcher only because he can do less damage there than in the outfield.

Looks Permanent

In the outfield, young Barney McCoskey looks like a permanent fixture. But from there on, the Tigers need more punch.

The Detroit pitching staff was bolstered somewhat by the addition of Buck Newsom. Buck can pitch when he has a mind to. Tommy Bridges, the slim veteran, is still Baker's ace in the hole. The failure of the highly touted and expensively priced Freddie Hutchinson to show anything like the form that enabled him to win 25 victories in the Coast loop, upset Baker's plans. Fred is back with the Tigers after a session with Toledo and may yet come through to justify his purchase.

—Pap'

Burgin—Mayor, Chairman, Commodore— Wants to Race His Adams Class Boat

By Wendell Davis

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Some people say I'm in this yachting game just for votes," Thomas S. Burgin, Mayor of Quincy, was saying as he peered through the window of "his" Commodore's locker at the Quincy Yacht Club yesterday. "Why, I've been around boats ever since I was 12 years old."

But His Honor was seemingly more interested in watching the Coast Guard tow two dozen craft homeward-bound than in denouncing political foes and their theories.

Truth is, though, Mayor Burgin, who is also Commodore of the Quincy Yacht Club and Honorary Chairman of the Quincy Bay Race Week now under way, is as avid a yachtsman as they come. For the first two days of the race week, the Mayor has been unable to race because of his triple duties in entertainment and greeting at the Quincy Yacht Club.

"But tomorrow," he said yesterday, brightening, "I'll be racing then."

Secretary-Skipper

Russ Smollett, his cheery-eyed skipper and secretary, was there in the locker, too, still playing his not-so-secret, hero-worshiping role. Russ is a conscientious young fellow who, when he's out there on the water at the helm of the Mayor's Claire II, Adams Class creation, is working that tiller just as expertly as if he were handling the typewriter keys at City Hall.

The Mayor and Smollett have been teamed together for practically four years now, two years when His Honor owned Claire I, a Quincy 15-footer, formerly the Quincy Cats. Their record then was tops. Last year when the Adams Class was organized he subscribed for the first boat, thus regaining his former No. 1 numeral which had previously adorned the Claire I.

Last year was the first full year of the class, and it proved a walkaway for Hosea White's professional skipper, George Rolt, in Peanut. The Boston Bay skipper coated the fleet with hull-down shellac on practically every occasion, those other occasions being Claire II breaking through in the upset role.

A Different Story

But this year is another story, and confidentially, the Mayor is elated. His boat has copped every special prize so far, is leading in the inter-clubs by a wide 10-point margin, and is lacking but two points in the Saturday club series. The old rival, Peanut, is leading that club series, but is far in Claire II's wake for the season.

Already this week the Mayor's speedy craft has won two straight races and seems destined to repeat his Quincy Bay Race Week triumphs of last year.

"I don't care much about these trophies," the Mayor stated, "but it would be nice to be champion for 1939"—and Russ smiled, nodding his head. As if an afterthought, a few minutes later, the Mayor added, "It also would be nice, though, to take a picture of all the trophies we win this year," and he laughed pleasantly.

Mayor Burgin was responsible for the Adams Class being named after Charles Francis Adams, New England's premier skipper. He has long been a friend of "Charlie Ad," the Mayor's father being best man when "Charlie Ad" was married.

Adams Class

"Mr. Adams was very pleased when I asked him if he minded a class being named after him," Mayor Burgin reported. "He looked over the plans and was especially proud to have his name attached to this particular yacht."

The Mayor had his early experiences with sailboats when he was 12 and 13 years old. Young Burgin spent his summers on the waters near North Weymouth "sailing a dory-type of boat, not lapstreaked." It was only fairly recently that one-design racing became popular, so the Mayor jumped from one boat to another. He almost became a "monkey-wrench" yachtsman—a most disastrous move as far as sailors are concerned—when he turned to speed boats.

But the lure of sail, casting back to his youth, returned the Mayor to canvas four years ago, and he'll be akin to canvas for some time now, if present indications are any criterion.

"Swell Guy"

Mayor Burgin twice worked his "way up" the Commodoreship ladder at Quincy, but the first time he decided against accepting the Commodore's position. Two years ago, however, he once again stepped into the Rear Commodore's shoes, Vice-Commodore last year, and Commodore this season.

But with all his high offices, he likes to be known as "one of the gang."

The after-race food was being served yesterday and behind the counter, with his shirt sleeves rolled up, was the Mayor himself greeting the wet yachtsmen and yachtswomen with an infectious smile and hot food.

"Look at the 'Boss' over there," young Smollett pointed out admiringly. "Isn't he a 'swell' guy?" —and the swell guy part is echoed by these yachtsmen who are "tacking" alongside him!

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L
Grove	10	2
Dickman	6	2
Ostermueller	6	2
Heving	8	3
Auker	7	5
Rich	4	2
Wilson	6	6
Galehouse	5	5
Sayes	0	0
Wade	0	2

Bees

	W	L
Fette	10	4
Posedel	11	7
Lanning	4	3
Sullivan	2	3
MacFayden	7	10
Shoffner	3	6
Turner	3	6
Errickson	2	5
Frankhouse	0	2

Boston Batting

Red Sox		Bees	
Foxx	.363	Hassett	.340
Finney	.333	Cuccinello	.326
Berg	.333	Garms	.314
Williams	.323	Simmons	.309
Doerr	.322	Andrews	.286
Cramer	.318	West	.281
Tabor	.305	Miller	.260
Cronin	.292	Warstler	.252
Carey	.291	Cooney	.248
Peacock	.283	Outlaw	.242
Vosmik	.266	Majeski	.237
Nonnenkamp	.240	Lopes	.232
Desautels	.212	Sisti	.223
Berger	.167	Masi	.214

America's Davis Cup Chances Improved by Parker Showing

NEW YORK, Aug 1 (AP)—America's chances of keeping the Davis Cup for another term are far from hopeless since Frankie Parker came back and gave his convincing display in winning the singles championship at Seabright last week.

The handsome Polish boy has returned to hard competition with better equipment than ever before, including, for the first time, a forehand that compels the respect of every opponent.

During the winter, when it was popular to lament that Donald Budge's turning professional virtually had made a present of the Davis Cup to Australia, Parker seldom was mentioned as a possible replacement for the great red-head. He was regarded as "through" with big-time tennis. Now it is the next thing to a certainty that he and Bobby Riggs will play the four singles matches for Uncle Sam in the Challenge Round at Merion next month.

Bowled Them Over

Frankie really bowled them over at Seabright. The ease with which he polished off the other Cup candidates left no room to doubt his improvement or his superiority. This means a great deal, for the Australians, after all, do not have a Budge or a Vines or a Perry or even a Von Cramm in their line-up.

The best the Australians have is John Bromwich, a nearly-great player. Parker, on the form he displayed at Seabright, would have an even chance of beating him. Both Parker and Riggs should defeat Adrian Quist, the Aussies' No. 2, and those are all the victories needed to keep the Cup. The Australians are too good for us in doubles, and Bromwich is a better man than Riggs. So it will be up to Parker to trim Bromwich.

Parker vs. Bromwich

All this is conceding the Australians victory over Cuba in the American-zone finals and over the Yugoslavs, champions of Europe, in the Inter-zone finals. But supposing it should come down to a deciding battle between Parker and Bromwich? Parker scored the conclusive victory over England in the 1937 Challenge Round at Wimbledon.

He didn't have his new forehand then. All he had on that side was a weak, sliced shot that was the target of every player he faced. Yet when it came time for him to beat England's Charlie Hare, a tall fellow with a terrific service and raking volleys, he set about calmly to do it with the loss of only eight games. The same Hare, two days previously, had carried Budge to a 15—13 first set before succumbing.

Redskins Leave Washington For West Tomorrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1—The vanguard of the Washington Redskins' football squad will leave here tomorrow on its coast-to-coast training tour, which will cover more than 7,500 miles before returning to Washington Sept. 12.

Departing from Washington will be 13 veterans and rookies whose destination will be Spokane, Wash., site of the Redskins' training camp from Aug. 6 to 23.

Thirteen Leave

Included in those leaving are Ends Charlie Malone, Wayne Millner, Bob Masterson and Hal Bradley; Tackles Red Chesbro and Clyde Shugart; Guards Clem Stralka and Steve Uhrinyak, and Backs Jay Turner, Lynn Warren, Jim Abbitt, John Spirida and Jim Meade.

In Chicago these 13 Redskins will be joined by eight more veterans and hopefuls. They will be Backs Frank Filchock, Charlie Holm, Jim German and Al Abdulla; Guards Jim Karcher, Les Olsson and Bill Young, and Tackle Bo Russell.

Boston in September

These 21 Redskins will make the Illinois Athletic Club their temporary headquarters until ready to leave Chicago at 11:15 the night of Aug. 3. Arriving in Spokane the night of Aug. 5, the vanguard will be joined on Aug. 6 by the remainder of the squad at which time the first workout will be held.

Following an intra-squad game in Spokane on Aug. 23, the Redskins will play exhibition games in San Francisco Aug. 28, Los Angeles Sept. 4 and Boston, Sept. 11 or thereabout.

The first National League game is scheduled in Philadelphia, Sept. 17.

Pirates Buy Giant Pitcher

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 1 (AP) — Keeping one eye on the fast-moving Cincinnati Reds and another on 1940, the Pirates today chanced four players and a sizeable bundle of cash that "the biggest man in baseball" would prop up their pitching staff.

President Bill Benswanger and Manager Pie Traynor silently stole away on an off day to annex services of John A. Gee, Jr., 23-year-old southpaw who towers nine inches above the six-foot altitude and tips the scales at 215 pounds.

Setting League Ablaze

The giant flinger has been setting the International League ablaze by his brilliant performance with the Syracuse Club. He won 17 games and lost 11 last year in his first full campaign since leaving the University of Michigan. His record for 1939 is much more imposing with 16 victories, four defeats, 90 strikeouts.

The Giants, Cubs, Yankees, Reds and Senators were understood to be on the hurler's trail but Benswanger's bid proved the most attractive. Cash in the deal reportedly runs well into five figures. The four players kicked in are for delivery next spring and will not be named until then. Gee joins the Bucs Sept. 10, unless Syracuse winds up in the International playoff series.

Basketball Center

The former basketball center is the second recent addition in a 1940 remodeling campaign. Last week end the Pirates bought 23-year-old Floyd Yount, heavy-hitting outfielder of the Portsmouth, Va., club of the Piedmont loop and one of the most talked about players in class B baseball. He also comes to the Bucs early in September.

Left with only five hurlers in his fight to overtake the league-leading Reds, Traynor last week traded veteran Captain Gus Suhr — 13 years with the Pirates—to the Phillies for burly Max Butcher, a right-hander. The mound staff was further augmented today by return of Cy Blanton, on the injured list since April 26. Big things had been expected of him this season but he appeared in only three games before being forced out of action.

Pitching Outfielder

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1 (AP) — Although the rumor that Lew Riggs was being turned into a pitcher proved unfounded, coach Jimmy Wilson of the Reds admitted today that he was working on Bud Hafey, an outfielder recently acquired from Knoxville of the Southern Association.

Hafey has been pitching in batting practice and Wilson said he had a good fast ball and possibilities.

'Let's Have Another, Russ'

By a Staff Photographer

Here's the board of strategy on the good ship Claire II, Mayor Thomas S. Burgin's Adams Class yacht now racing in Quincy Bay week. Pictured before leaving to board Claire II are (left to right) Russ Smollett, skipper, and Charlie Winslow, Mayor Burgin, and "Red" Noonan, crew.

Quincy Racers Again Sail In Heavy Weather

A snorting nor'wester was predicted again today as the wind whistled through Wollaston Beach streets with puffy effect early this morning, thus presaging another lively day for the Quincy Bay Race Week sailors now in their third day of racing, but the first under the banners of the Wollaston Yacht Club.

Hardly had yesterday's squall-scorched sails been hung out to dry this morning, than the offshore breeze, which had left Hingham Bay debris-strewn yesterday, returned, strengthening with the tide.

It was Wollaston Yacht Club day, and that club was bedecked with bunting that flew smartly in the breeze. It was the first morning that sun had greeted the yachtsmen this week, and they welcomed its rays that would warm them after the cool wet spankings they were destined to receive during the race this afternoon.

Capsizals

Today those hardy yachtsmen who weathered through yesterday's cyclonic squall were still reviewing their experiences. Total for the day were two Indian capsizals, a score of smaller boat upsets, 59 boats withdrawn, ripped sails, sheared rigging and broken masts.

The northwest screecher hit with lightning force just when the Indian Class was finishing. Fortunately, it came late—all the youngsters being safely tucked ashore—but it was not too late as far as the Indians were concerned.

Tommy Coleman had posted his second straight win with Hardalee and Harry Colburn's Mohawk had just crossed the outside line when the squall hit.

Osseo, Otoe Over

Herbie Allbright's Osseo and Ed Bicknell's Otoe, sailed by Hardy Colburn, were racing for the line and third berth. Like the report of a double-barreled shotgun, Osseo and Otoe went over. It was a warning to the rest of the class, watching these two veteran skippers taking a ducking, and sails were promptly taken down.

But the storm wasn't the only topic of conversation this morning. It was Dr. Leonard Lee's Hard-a-Lee with Coleman sailing it again. Only a few instances in the history of the class, have boats shown such speed on all points of sailing as has this new craft built by George Rolt in its first two races.

Hard-a-Lee

The class "fathers" were recalling the exploits of George Wightman's Peggy; of Mohawk in the days of Charlie Mehegan and of Josh Holbrook's Arawak. All were linked in this speed talk. Yet, all were especially predominant in certain types of wind.

Sunday, Hard-a-Lee literally walked away from 33 rivals in light easterly air. Yesterday, the craft was like a fire engine, its red top streak blazing, as it blew up the wind, and tore 'round the reaches.

Everybody wants the boat measured; but the consensus reports that it is merely the best built Indian ever, and its "true" lines all the way through account for its tremendous speed.

Tiller Talk

Lyman Griffin picked a good day to score his first win with his Winabout, Sea Horse. . . . The largest starting fleet of the season, 38, were Griffin's victims. . . . Speaking of fleets, the day's toll was 190, a fairly good representation with overcast weather again on deck.

* * *

Whit Hall sailed John McKenzie's Royal Scot to a handy win in the International Stars. . . . The Stars found the heavy going cumbersome and leeward rails were awash plenty.

* * *

Russ Smollett continued his championship sailing in the Adams Class by skippering Mayor Thomas S. Burgin's Claire II to its second straight win of race week.

W. A. D.

Blood Retires

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 1 (AP) — Johnny Blood, coach of the Pittsburgh Pirates of the National Pro Football League, announced last night his retirement as a player after 15 years of strenuous competition.

Barring an "unforeseen emergency," Blood said, he will manage the Pirates next season from the bench. The team leaves tomorrow for training at Two Rivers, Wis.

Juniors in Semifinal

LACONIA, N. H., Aug. 1 (AP) — Medalist Dave Hernandez of Laconia tackled C. C. Coffin of Nashua in the New Hampshire junior golf championship tourney today while C. A. Chellis of Lebanon engaged R. W. Leonard of Nashua in a semi-final match in the other bracket.

Softball Marathon

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1 (AP)— Starting by the light of the full moon early yesterday morning, two softball teams played until dark last night—806 innings. The score was 175 to 117.

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

American League

St. Louis at Washington. Chicago at Philadelphia (2). Detroit at New York. Cleveland at Boston (2).

National League

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh; New York at Cincinnati. Philadelphia at Chicago. Boston at St. Louis.

Seattle Player Doing Well on Comeback Trail—U. S. Junior and Boys' Tennis Starts

Prusoff Stuns Meadow Club By Eliminating Bitsy Grant

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 1 (AP)—Black-haired Henry Prusoff of Seattle, whose tennis career seemed over four years ago when he broke his back in a fall, achieved a new peak in his comeback campaign yesterday with a 6—4, 6—2, triumph over Bryan (Bitsy) Grant, the nation's sixth-ranking player, in the first round of the 49th annual Meadow Club Invitation tournament.

Otherwise, the remaining ranking players, from top-seeded Bobby Riggs down to eighth-seeded Sidney Wood, Jr., advanced to the second round with little exertion. Riggs, who captured Wimbledon laurels last month, operated in his usual casual style as he disposed of Chester Murphy, a fellow townsman, 6—4, 6—2.

Best Retriever

Not even the furore surrounding the withdrawals of Frankie Parker and Don McNeill, necessitating drawing a completely new bracket, could detract from Prusoff's conquest. For in eliminating Grant, he beat the game's best retriever, with baffling trap shots and drops.

McNeill appeared at the club late in the afternoon, and denied the Tournament Committee's contention that he had dropped out at the last minute. Don said he told Dwight F. Davis, Jr., Committee Chairman, as early as Saturday afternoon that he would not be available. Parker has said nothing.

Tricky Game Now

Whether accident or not, it is true that Prusoff, originally a hard hitter, has turned now to a tricky game, one entirely out of keeping with his magnificent frame. Grant, who took Don Budge's best shots in stride, appeared dazed by the Seattle player's wiles.

Grant's exit was the only one among the seeded players, for the remaining seven favorites advanced with little difficulty, from top-seeded Bobby Riggs, down to eighth-seeded Sidney Wood, who disposed of J. N. Anderson, of Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—1.

Mako and Cooke Win

Third-seeded Gil Hunt, of Washington, D. C., eliminated John Cuddihy of the Meadow Club, 6—4, 6—1. Joe Hunt, of San Francisco, ranked No. 6, ousted Bryan Hamlin, of New York, 6—1, 6—0.

Frank Guernsey, Jr., of Orlando, Fla., the National Intercollegiate champion, scored over Peter Lauck, of Princeton, 6—3, 6—3. Second-seeded Gene Mako, of Los Angeles, and fifth-seeded Elwood Cooke, of Portland, Oregon, made belated debuts, Mako beating Harris Everett, of Miami, 6—4, 9—7, and Cooke turning back Stewart O'Brien, of New York, 6—3, 6—1.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Dealers in Runs—Foxx-Williams

With a rapidly-mounting total of 226 base hits, 156 runs scored, 41 homers and 164 runs batted in between them, the Boston Red Sox team of Jimmy Foxx and Teddy Williams ranks high among the top-flight slugging duos of modern baseball. On any given afternoon, this pair combining experience and youth can make more trouble for a pitching staff than any other combination now functioning in the American and National leagues.

The Boston club today is leading the junior circuit—and the Yankees—by several percentage points in the batting column, and the first baseman and rookie right fielder are chiefly responsible. When the Red Sox recently passed the 900 mark in hits, it was noted that their slugging twins had produced almost one quarter of this output. Any time there are runners on the bases when Jim and Ted walk up to the plate in succession, the Red Sox are more than reasonably certain of scoring.

Outstanding Duos

There are other otustanding slugging duos in the majors today. The Di Maggio-Dickey and Greenberg-York combinations are not exactly a picnic for rival hurlers. The Greenberg-York team, at Detroit, could be the greatest in the world, but it may never reach its peak. Unfortunately, both gentlemen are first basemen, and not often have the chance to hit in succession. The National League has Ott and Bonura at the Polo Grounds, McCormick and Lombardi at Cincinnati and Medwick and Mize at St. Louis. But Foxx and Williams will measure their output with all comers.

Although the memory of this observer does not go back many years, the slugging duo of Ruth and Gehrig stands out above all others. The old Yankee combination certainly belonged close to the top in all-time ranking, if it wasn't actually there. Playing a vast majority of games in Yankee Stadium, a park built for the batter who swings left-handed, Babe and Lou produced enough scores down through the years to win a dozen pennants in the National League. If the Babe missed getting that run over, Lou would tag it. Their record against the lively ball may never be approached.

Record Is Safe

When Ruth and Gehrig started their famous act, both were young and strong. Fortunate to escape serious injuries, they were able to work together for a long time. There is no pair functioning today with such prospects. Although Williams is still under the voting age, Foxx is getting along. Di Maggio has not yet reached his peak, but Dickey has. The Polo Grounds favor Ott and Bonura, but the answer is again: "No." Greenberg and York might threaten the old Yankee standards if the latter could play well at any other position except first base.

The sensational hitting of Ted Williams has erased all thought of competition in the rookie field. Ted is as far ahead of the freshman class as the Yankees and Cincinnati Reds are in their respective pennant races. All others are battling for second place. One of the most interesting angles of the Williams record concerns his spot in the Red Sox hitting order. He comes up in No. 4—the cleanup hole—the favorite berth of all leading run producers. If Williams succeeds in winning the runs-batted-in crown in this, his freshman campaign, he will deserve a special trophy for accomplishing the stunt with Double-X ahead of him in the Boston order.

Williams Follows

As a matter of cold fact, Foxx's hitting in recent games has placed Williams at a distinct advantage. Through successive series with the Chicago White Sox and St. Louis Browns at Fenway Park, Teddy drove home exactly one team mate, and in eight contests. Why? Certainly not because he wasn't hitting. Over that stretch he combed rival hurling for a neat .387. His trouble traced directly to Foxx. During those eight engagements Jimmy drove in 13 runners and slammed six homers. Williams was ready and willing, but he couldn't drive in anybody if Foxxie had cleaned the bases before him.

Incidentally, Foxx is no longer a youngster, and when he led his league in batting last year and won the Valuable Player Award, they said he might never again attain the peak. But Double-X is doing right well for a player labeled "Finished."

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

[Results July 31]

International League

Rochester 7, Jersey City 1.
Buffalo 3, Baltimore 2.
Syracuse 6, Toronto 3.
Newark 7, Montreal 6.

American Association

Minneapolis 8, St. Paul 0.
(Only game scheduled)

Pacific Coast League

(No games scheduled)

Texas League

San Antonio 4, Oklahoma City 3.
Tulsa 10, Beaumont 1.
Shreveport 5, Fort Worth 2.
Dallas 5, Houston 2.

Southern Association

Birmingham 6, Atlanta 4.
(Only game scheduled)

Eastern League

Elmira 10, Albany 8.
Binghamton 7, Williamsport 3.
Wilkes-Barre, Hartford, postponed.
(Only games scheduled)

English Cricket

LONDON, Aug. 1 (CP Cable)—Close-of-play scores in English county cricket matches started Saturday follow:

Yorkshire 431 (Barber 141, Leyland 114); Surrey 94 for two wickets, at the Oval.

Essex 220 (O'Connor 59, P. Smith 55, Nye five for 69); Sussex 130 for three wickets (H. Parks 53 not out); at Cheimsford.

Kent 162 and 377 for four wickets, declared (Ames 150 not out, Todd 106 not out); Derbyshire 137 and 48 for two; at Gravesend.

Somerset 157 and 118 for one wicket (Buse 55 not out); Northamptonshire 246 (Dixon 123, Wellard seven for 91); at Northampton.

Nottinghamshire 194; Middlesex 512 for seven wickets (Edrich 160, Robertson 89, Hart 59 not out); at Nottingham.

Leicestershire 146 (Hollies six for 55) and 54 for four; Warwickshire 105 (Wyatt 64 not out), Darke five for 21; at Birmingham.

Glamorgan 130 (Jackson five for 50) and 23 for four; Worcestershire 96 (E. Davis six for 40); at Stourbridge.

Gloucestershire 14 for one wicket; vs. Lancashire; at Manchester.

Hampshire 106 (Clarke six for 32) and 86 for five wickets); West Indies 222 (Grant 54); at Bournemouth.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	66	26	.717
Boston	56	34	.622
Chicago	52	42	.553
Cleveland	48	42	.533
Detroit	48	46	.511
Washington	30	57	.406
Philadelphia	34	57	.374
St. Louis	26	65	.286

Results July 31
No games scheduled.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

United States swept Olympic high jump, Cornelius Johnson, Dave Albritton and Delos Thurber placing one-two-three.

Five Years Ago

Bill Bonthron bettered world record for ¾-mile run with 3:00.8 performance at Stockholm meet. Former mark 3:02.2 held by Jack Lovelock.

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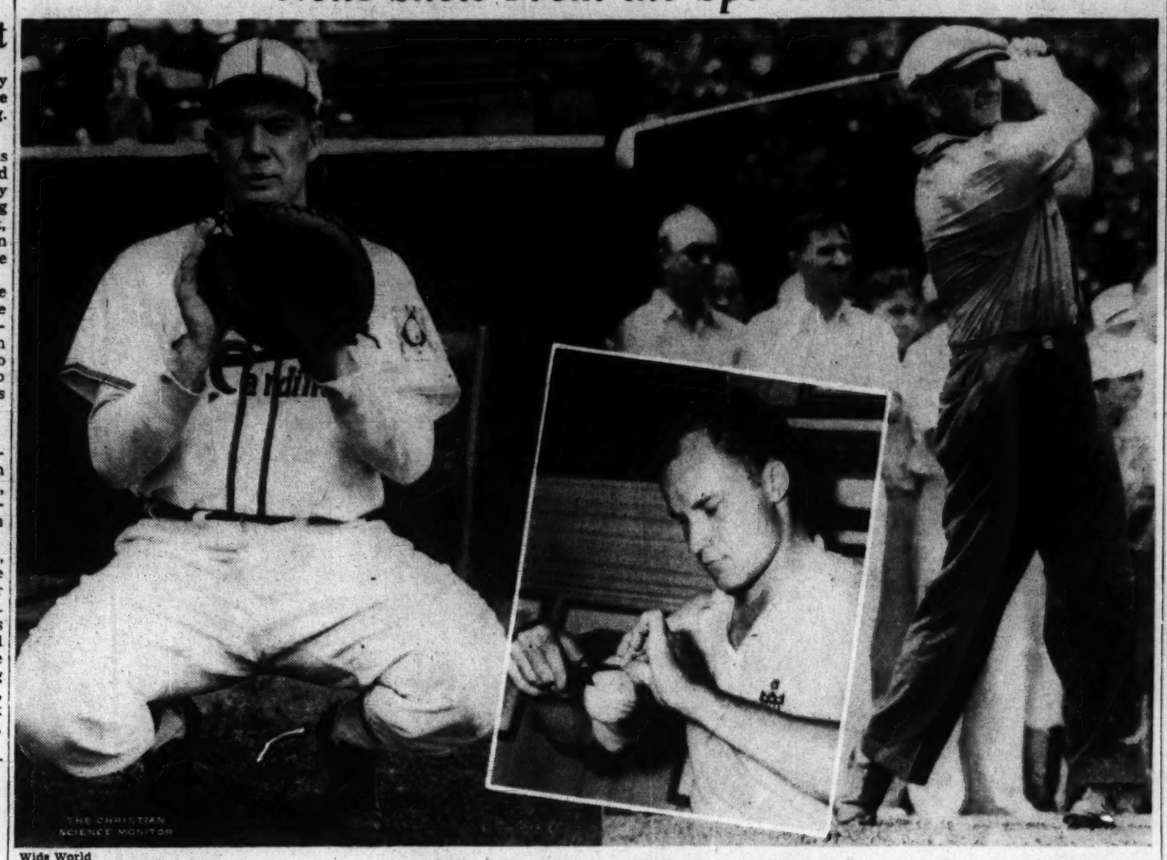

Wide World

Left: St. Louis, Mo.—When the National League's more authoritative clouters are a topic of discussion, it is not often that redheaded Don Padgett, catcher of the St. Louis Cardinals, is mentioned. He is a ball player with little or no reputation. Yet, the records reveal that the Cardinals' catcher is setting the league afire with his consistent batting. At present his average reads over .400. But he has not been in the game regularly, for Mickey Owen has developed into a slick receiver. Padgett (pictured above) is a handyman, however. Inset: Seabright, N. J.—Gene Mako, top ranking United States tennis player and former member of Davis Cup team, clips the nap of a tennis ball used in the invitation tournament. Mako and other players asked that ball be changed for future tournaments, and asserted that the heavy nap slowed up and hindered their game. Right: Baltimore, Mo.—Andy Szwedko, Pittsburgh steelworker, gets off a drive in the final round of the public links golf championship which he won from Phil Gordon, Oakland, Calif., insurance clerk, by a 1-up margin.

And Talking of . . . Cricket

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

As in 'The Good Old Days'

LONDON — Today perhaps I may draw your attention to this advertisement which appeared in the "Personal" column of The Times newspaper here, following that popular and dignified social-cum-sporting function of the London summer season, the Eton-Harrow Cricket Match at Lord's Ground, the tradition - hallowed headquarters of England's national summer game:

"ETON v. HARROW—Will the numerous Harrovians who, in attempting to divest a very old Etonian of his trousers, deprived him of two treasured Five Shilling Pieces and gold safety pin, please return one or all to the Army and Navy Club?"

At first glance this appeal (and eloquent public rebuke) might make it seem that the function in question could be more properly described as an undignified anti-social-cum-unsporting one. But, when all the facts are considered, some of the deplorable exuberance hinted at is probably forgiven. Even by the very old Etonian. For this year, you see, Harrow won the historic Cricket Match with Eton (by eight wickets) for the first time since 1908.

Whopping the Topper

With the long-deferred repetition of history came the resurgence of a time-honored custom believed to belong to the past and, after this year's crowd scenes, likely to be put there officially once and for all. To wit the rite of Whopping the Topper, in which young gentlemen of the rival seats of learning (not to mention some old enough to know better) beat upon each other's silk hats with umbrellas or walking canes. This is beneficial to the top hat industry and a diverting spectacle for those who do not happen to have their own toppers crammed down over their eyes. But times and manners have so changed public thought that this year's outburst of horse-play has been condemned on all sides. In fact, Topper-whopping at Lord's and all that goes with it (which is plenty) may practically be written off as a lost art.

Harrow's victory at long last came as a relief to cricket lovers generally, for unquestionably the Eton vs. Harrow match showed signs of suffering from Harrow's consistent non-success in much the same way as the Intervarsity Boat Race suffered during those 13 consecutive years in which Cambridge found it impossible to win. Significance seemed to be evaporating and the result was accounted annually a foregone conclusion.

School on the Hill

"Forty Years On," the title of the Harrow school song, was beginning to look like a prophecy concerning Harrow's next victory over Eton on the cricket field. So you can imagine how pleased the supporters of The School on the Hill were feeling at the end of the first day's play this year when Harrow, with three wickets still to fall in the first innings, was within three runs of Eton's opening total, 368. On the second day, this aggregate was improved upon by 26 runs and Eton batted the second time, making only 156.

This left the Harrovians in need of 131 runs for victory. With plenty of time in which to make them, no rain in the offing and a wicket in perfectly satisfactory condition. As you know, the feat was accomplished with confidence and ease, and, when the Harrovians had garnered in their precious 131, they had lost only two batsmen.

Carried Shoulder High

A. O. L. Lithgow, Harrow's captain, not out with 67 to his credit at the close, made the winning hit, and, amid scenes of enthusiasm that were the merest hint of others to come, he was carried shoulder high into the Pavilion.

At both Eton and Harrow there is an exceptional continuity of family tradition in cricket, and the Harrovian who did most to produce the school's 294 in the first knock—E. Crutchley, with 115 runs—is the son of a man who was concerned in gaining for Harrow its last previous victory 31 years ago.

The two schools first opposed each other at cricket in 1805, as the result of a challenge issued by Lord Byron, the poet, who was at Harrow, and since then they have met on 110 occasions, not including those during the World War. In the matter of victories Eton can claim 43, Harrow 36 and 31 engagements have ended with honors easy.

Topical

This spectator brought his "topper" in a box

Woman Outshoots Men

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 1 (AP)—A 105-pound woman, Mrs. L. P. Bartlett of San Antonio, outshot men sharpshooters from seven states here to take first prize in the Southwestern regional rifle shoot.

Without benefit of a handicap, Mrs. Bartlett scored 3,178 points out of a possible 3,200 in eight events to outscore 70 competitors.

The victory qualified her for the National rifle matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, in August.

Louis Meyer is high-man among all-time money winners in the Indianapolis 500-mile auto racing competition.

No Upsets As Culver Tennis Moves Forward

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 1 (AP)—The National Junior and Boys' tennis tournament moved along with military precision yesterday on the Culver Military Academy clay courts here and when darkness fell 59 singles matches had pushed play into the third round of the Junior singles and 26 matches had cleared first round singles in the Boys' play.

Favorites ruled in a high-handed manner in both divisions although Art Prochaska, of Hartford Conn., 8th seeded Junior went three sets before downing William Baumann of Oak Park, Ill., 6—4, 6—8, 6—2. In the Boys', 8th seeded Allen Richardson of St. Louis, went three sets with Bob Stowe of Kalamazoo, Mich., before winning, 1—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Favorites Advance

The top seeded Junior, Ted Olewine, of Santa Monica, Calif., crushed Paul Dammerier of Fort Wayne, Ind., 6—0, 6—2, and Budge Patty of Los Angeles, the Boy favorite drew a bye.

But two of the seeded Juniors played extra matches today, Jack Kramer of Los Angeles, seeded second, defeated Warren Weeg, of Chicago, 6—3, 6—0, in the first round and then swept through Russ Grossnickel of Columbus, Miss., 6—1, 6—2, in the second round.

Earl Bartlett of New Orleans, seeded sixth, beat Kenneth Bartley of Danville, Ill., 6—0, 6—4, and Walter Driver of El Paso, 6—1, 6—4.

Surprise Wins

Two rather surprise wins were registered by Ben Nixon of San Antonio, Texas, and Gardner Larned of Chicago, in the second round of junior play. Nixon blasted Bobby Jake of Milwaukee, the 1938 boys' champion, in love sets, 6—0, 6—0, and Larned beat Marshall Chamber of Cincinnati, boys' runner-up last year, 6—3, 6—0.

Larry Dee of San Francisco, seeded third, beat Bob Gray of Dayton, Ohio, 6—4, 6—2, and Bobby Carrothers of Coronado, Calif., seeded fourth and the 1937 boys' champ, won from Richard Shipp of Lemoyne, Pa., 6—3, 6—2.

Harry Likas of San Francisco, seeded second among the boys, defeated Gordon Schoolman of Rochester, N. Y., 7—5, 6—2, and E. Blair Hawley, the New York City hope, seeded third, shot through Donald Strake of Kalamazoo, Mich., 6—0, 6—0.

Conewago Wins

HAMILTON, Ont., July 31 (CP)—Capt. R. D. Brown skippered his Conewago to an easy victory in the first division of the Lake Yacht Racing Association's annual regatta on Hamilton Bay Saturday for the third successive day. He captured the Commodore Gooderham Trophy for the Youngstown, N. Y., Yacht Club.

Captain Brown maintained a comfortable margin over the other entries during the race twice around an 8½-mile course. The Conewago finished 700 yards ahead of the Norseman, entered from the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto.

Earl Hoos, new addition the Stanford University's football coaching staff, was a Cardinal quarterback in 1936.

Twelve colleges scored 10 or more points in the I. C. A. A. A. A. meet.

New York Girl Defeated In Maidstone Tournament

BULLETIN

East Hampton, L. I., Aug. 1 (AP)—Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, of Cambridge, Mass, seeded No. 2 in the annual invitation women's tournament at the Maidstone Tennis Club, lost only one game today in conquering Mrs. Gilda M. Gross of Berkeley, Calif., 6—0, 6—1 in a first round match today.

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 1 (AP)—If Helen Bernhard, 17-year-old New York tennis sensation, learned nothing else this summer, she knows now that being "over-tennised" is no joke.

Plainly showing the effects of a hard schedule that has carried her through four tournaments in the last month, the National Girls' Champion was far off form as the annual Maidstone Club Invitation meet got underway yesterday—and became the tourney's first major victim.

Only Upset

The young star bowed to Florence Le Boutillier of Westbury, N. Y., 8—6, 6—3, in a day that was otherwise unmarked by any sort of sensation.

Neither Wimbledon Champion Alice Marble nor second-seeded Sarah Palfrey Fabyan played yesterday, so Helen Jacobs, seeded No. 3 in the meet, drew the day's biggest gallery. She defeated a fellow-Californian, Mary Arnold of Los Angeles, 4—6, 9—7, 6—1.

Dorothy Workman, of Los Angeles, rated fourth in the draw, trimmed Patricia Canning, of Alameda, Calif., 6—2, 6—2, while Dorothy May Bundy, No. 6, of Santa Monica, Calif., overcame Catharine Malcolm, of Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—3.

Three-Set Match

Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, of France, second-seeded foreigner, won a hard match from Louise Raymond, of Scarsdale, N. Y., 2—6, 6—3, 6—4.

The Misses Helen Pederson, of Stamford, Conn., and Virginia Wolfenden, of San Francisco, seeded seventh and eighth, advanced to the second round, both with 6—2, 6—3 triumphs. Miss Pederson defeated Elizabeth Blackman, of Detroit, and Miss Wolfenden smothered Marilyn McRae, of Little Rock, Ark.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	60	38	.667
St. Louis	48	42	.533
Pittsburgh	46	42	.523
Chicago	46	45	.521
Brooklyn	44	45	.494
New York	44	46	.489
Boston	42	48	.467
Philadelphia	26	61	.299

Results July 31.
No games scheduled.

Tomahawk Given Victory Over Vim

COWES, Eng., Aug. 1 (AP)—T. O. M. Sopwith's Tomahawk was awarded the victory over Harold S. Vanderbilt's Vim late last night by the Royal London Yacht Club on the decision that the Vim be disqualified for a foul at the starting line.

The Vim led by a wide margin in the 27-mile race for 12-meter class boats and the victory was believed to have been easily won by the American boat.

However, after considering the case for nearly three hours the committee upheld the protest that Vim crowded the Tomahawk as they sailed across the starting line.

The incident recalled the 1934 battle between the two skippers when both Rainbow and Endeavour flew protest flags in the final race for the America's Cup.

Vim was clocked in 2h., 27m., 30s., compared with 3h., 4m., 26s. for the Tomahawk in a race sailed in a blustering southwest wind that drove the smart sleek Cowes yachting fleet to cover and cost the life of a seaman.

H. H. Hilton won the British amateur golf championship in 1900, 1901, 1926 and 1928.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Lessons by Mail Keep Coming—From Chinese Youth

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Youth of China Go On Studying Via Correspondence

Each Week 70 or 80 'Lessons' Come From War Zone as Young China Pursues Learning With I. C. S.

By Waldo C. Wright

Assistant to Vice-President of the International Correspondence Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Scranton, Pa.

Even if China is retreating inland from the coast in one of the greatest treks of population in civilized times, inland to Chungking and Yunnanfu—young Chinese in the war zone continue to send over three thousand lessons a year into Scranton to the world's correspondence schoolhouse.

"We can never be too patriotic toward our country. . . . A teacher's life is often trying." So wrote a Chinese girl of Peking, in her lesson in English that yesterday filtered through to the International Correspondence Schools in a censored envelope plastered with blue stamps.

Every Week They Come

Each week some seventy to eighty envelopes from Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Amoy, and Hong Kong bring solutions of problems in chemistry, engineering, advertising, mechanical engineering and architecture. Most of these letters are typed. Those handwritten are as neat as print. Each reflects the racial reserve of this calm people, who answer engineering and business problems for a school on the other side of the globe, while around them are bombs, field artillery, and machine guns.

Once in a while, especially in courses where the students have an opportunity to express themselves, as in English lessons, without attracting censorship, one can read between the lines stray bits of data on the courage of the people and their present hardships which they have written into their lessons.

"I have used King Midas flour but it made such good bread my family ate too much of it," a student wrote as a sample of compelling advertising copy. "Two eggs for breakfast at 35 cents consumes the worth of two whole days' ration of bread with flour at eight dollars a barrel," he adds to show the economic advantage of bread over eggs as a diet in the war zone.

From Their Own Experience

"The sound of the cannon was heard all night. . . . Owing to lack of ammunition, the enemy had to retreat. . . . Owing to unsettled conditions at present, produce is very scarce." Again these scattered sentences to teach elements of English are poignant with echoes of advancing arms.

"Formerly he was very rich, but is now reduced to poverty. . . . Purchases are not allowed to be exchanged. . . . We bought the eggs from a farmer. . . . A high fence was built around the school. . . . Boys and girls study in separate rooms. . . . The streets were swept every morning. . . . The flock of wild geese were a contrast against the dark sky. . . . The mountain is covered with snow even in the summer months. . . . I generally get up at seven o'clock. . . . The last two winters have been very mild. . . ." So underneath life still goes on in Japanese-invaded China, much as it did in the days of the Ming Dynasty. Above the furore of invasion the plodding, patient people still look upward to see geese flying in the sky; note that the mountain is snow covered as it has been in the days of their honorable ancestors; talk about the weather.

Millions of young men and women studying the occidental sciences—radio, air conditioning, reinforced concrete design—confident that as western China gains more understanding of natural science she will build new highways to Burma and Turkestan, develop an inland empire, carry on as she has for untold ages!

"Price of radio tester is in United States dollars. If I substitute for Chinese currency, it should be how much? I am waiting for you. Your student Tung Ring, Jessfield Road." This request in a letter addressed to The Gentlemen and marked OK by Japanese censors.

Pah Chi-jen of Chang Hing Coal Mine in Chekiang, far from the coast who is studying coal mining wants to know, "Are anthracite seams often steep inclined? Please tell the cause."

Ping Fai Mo is puzzled by American loose use of terms in construction. He asks, "Please to explain what you mean, foundation. You say wall is foundation of building, and on page 22 you write wall rest on foundation. Which is coincident?"

Post education varies widely. Cheng Hung Jen with his drawing explains in broken sentences: "That is the tries of my first exercise as my poor English can not make a correct grammar and open my mears because I am Chinese. By reason I am your student. Look that it mear can't be pass."

Lan Ming Yan asks how to design a museum to render it fireproof and how many exits to allow to prevent banditry. What is drawn glass? What does nailed across grain mean? Why is nail called three penny, four penny? Why is concrete stronger than wood? Why-why-why?

So week after week these hopeful young people continue to pore over their texts, and to send carefully completed lessons to correspondence schools across the seas.

Serious Students of Craft Work

Ripon College Summer Session Includes Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ripon, Wis.

Weaving, clay modeling, beading, and paper cutting, once most at home in the kindergarten or in the summer camp, have achieved a new academic importance and have found their way into the college classroom. So important have the crafts become in so many branches of modern life that a college course in their instruction now occupies the entire summer session of Ripon College, located in the heart of Wisconsin's vacationland.

Believed to be one of the first academic craft schools in the United States, Ripon Craft College, now in its second season, has drawn to its campus from far and wide, school teachers, settlement workers, playground instructors, youth leaders, rural teachers, and counselors. Although regular academic credit is given husbands and wives interested in learning to make their own Christmas gifts or to make new furnishings for their home, many office and professional workers seeking new hobbies, and others seeking a means of livelihood attend merely for the instruction.

Although a vacation spirit prevails and most of the work is done by hand, the college atmosphere is present. Assignments are always with the students and find many burning the traditional midnight oil in an effort to complete a leather handbag, metal tray, or bracelet in time for the annual craft exhibit. There must be preparation for recitation also, since each day there is a craft ideas exchange to which each student is asked to contribute suggestions. There are also lectures on design and on games and their construction for those who need to conduct recreational hours.

This college craft course is designed so as to present not only basic instruction in the time honored crafts but all of the newest developments and results of research in the field of materials and methods. Among the most popular of the newer courses are those in plastics in which synthetic amber and pyralin are used to imitate many of the precious stones. Considerable attention is paid to leather work, including instruction in the methods of tooling, learning the types of leather, and in the making and designing of belts, leashes, moccasins, book covers, coin purses, bill folds, photo frames, handbags, book ends, desk and bridge sets, writing portfolios, and archery equipment. For the more advanced, instruction is also given in cutting gloves, vests, and suede jackets from whole skins.

Photography is also included among the crafts, with classes in instruction in types of cameras, their care and correct use, lighting rule, exposure hints, and developing and printing of films included in the course.

Also for the advanced classes are courses in linoleum block printing and in etching on metals and glass. Other classes are in metal work, including cold bent-iron projects such as the making of lamp kits, flower-pot holders, and tapestry holders, beadcraft using both needles and looms, weaving, cork craft, woodcarving, braiding and knotting, work with sponge rubber, paper craft, and clay and pottery work.

William M. Rittase

The Pleasant Comradeship of Boarding School Life

You get to know them pretty well, the fellows across the hall and the ones next door. Can't help it, living together the way you do at boarding school. It's fun meeting boys from different places, swapping stories about home and discussing school affairs. Then there are the masters, too. In a private boarding school you have a chance to know them as friends. Especially the one who is head of your house—he's a good scout. In the years to come you'll count this comradeship with classmates and masters one of the more broadening and lasting values of your school experience. These four lads are students at Moses Brown, a boarding and country day school for boys in Providence, R. I.

Apprenticeship Course for Camp Counselors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Because she was acutely aware of the need for more specialized training for counselors and recognized the value of the experience already gained by girls who had been consistent campers for several years, Ruth Dunbar DeWindt, director of Camp Keewano Wohelo, sponsored by the Camp Fire Girls of Grand Rapids, has instituted a course in camp counseling, combining closely theory and practice. This is the second year of the plan's operation.

"Standards for counselors are being constantly raised," Mrs. DeWindt — more affectionately known to campers as "Mrs. Ruth" —explained. "We who are interested in camping today realize that it isn't just recreation—just a vacation. It has definite educational value, and the influence of the counselor probably transcends that of the public school teacher, for he or she spends more actual time with a full-time camper than a teacher does with a pupil in the course of a school year; and this, in an ideal learning situation for the "whole child," of whom we hear so much in educational circles today. That is why more than just teaching training, or more than just camping experience, is needed."

Six girls, seniors in high schools or freshmen in college, were selected for the course. All of them had been long in camp, had shown evidence of bearing responsibility well, and of dealing successfully with younger girls. They were a little past camping age for this camp, but still retained their interest and were not yet mature enough for the duties of counseling. The first year the girls lived together in their own cabin with the head counselor, who is a graduate of Sargent and Columbia and an instructor in physical education in the Grand Rapids public schools.

They acted as helpers in the different crafts and assumed cabin duty for short periods when the regular counselors had free time. They met with Mrs. DeWindt for a special conference separate from the preliminary conference with the regular counselors. In addition to this, they came together regularly during the season to discuss, as impersonally as possible, actual situations which they considered evidence of good counseling.

This year the girls are "assistant counselors." They are being placed in cabins for two-week periods with different counselors, and with different age groups. This year they will assume more responsibility in varying crafts. Two are assigned to swimming, one to canoeing, to camp craft, handcraft, dramatics, and even to the "store." Occasionally they have small groups of their own, with their plans and work supervised by the head of the department under which it naturally falls. Their training in methods, ideals, and management still continues systematically under Mrs. DeWindt's direction.

This year a panel discussion of parents of campers was held one evening before the counselors. Two of the fathers were camp directors themselves, one a superintendent of schools, and two were business men. The mothers had known camp over a long period through their own contacts as well as that of their children. One of the "assistant counselors" wrote home, "It was very interesting for everyone had so much to offer. And it certainly made everyone think!"

Harold P. Brown

One Way of Making a Big Splash in the World

Boys and a swimmin' hole always seem to go together, even when the swimmin' hole is all of Winona Lake. And aren't they having a lark? These boys are from underprivileged districts of Chicago. They are having a week at the Chicago Boys' Club Summer Camp, Winona Lake, Indiana.

Giving Yourself a Head Start Toward a Job

IV

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"But Helen is a hundred times nicer than Edith, mother, and I want her to stay with me," coaxed a small girl when her mother found it necessary to be away from the child for an afternoon.

It was true that both Helen and Edith wanted to care for children to earn money. Both girls were going to be kindergarten teachers when they finished their preparation. But Helen had already started on her career. She was testing herself now even if she was only getting fifteen cents an hour for her care of small children. She came with playtime material to amuse the child; she trained herself to tell stories that interested small tots; and she even gave them drill in their Sunday School lessons to help both the child and the mother a bit more.

Of course not all this was expected of her, but it was appreciated and the small girl who coaxed that she be asked to stay instead of Edith knew the superiority of Helen's service.

When later the mother of this same small girl asked if Helen could accompany the family on a trip so that the mother and father might be a bit freer to see things that interested them, how thankful Helen was that she had put herself into her work wholeheartedly. She did not express her own testing and practice as giving herself a head start and being sure she could make good, but she felt a deep thankfulness and confidence that she could make good because each day at her job she had tried to do her best.

Superior service in any line is wanted today. Don't let people tell you there is no chance. Put your own self through hard practice tests and keep them up continuously. Then you can say to any person who wants your kind of work done: "Yes, I can meet your needs, I feel sure." M. C. R.

Being a Success Right Now

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every now and then we hear from a man or girl of Round Table age who "wishes there were some way of becoming acquainted with other young people" or who asks if the Young Folks Mail Bag idea couldn't be extended to include older readers. Twice during the past week, letters of this sort have been routed to our desk from other departments. Of course we have replied, "Look again! Only this time, look on the Tuesday Education Page and discover the Youth Round Table!" or something to that effect. Which brings us to say: You Round Tablers, are you telling your friends about our meetings? Isn't it an opportunity to share the good that you have, and also to pass along The Christian Science Monitor to someone about your age who might be glad to know about it? —Chairman.

* * *

New York

Dear Chairman and Youth Round Tablers,

In reading the appreciation of Lincoln as a truly successful man by Mr. W. N. C. in the July 18, 1939, Christian Science Monitor, I was reminded of the statement made by Lord Lothian published in a recent Monitor, to the effect that Lincoln was the greatest democratic leader the world has ever known. Surely this statement made by a Scotsman proves that Lincoln belongs not merely to the United States but to the world. In such a way does a truly successful man unify nations.

Mr. W. N. C.'s letter also set me to thinking of some of the factors that contribute to one's being truly successful. Success, who does not desire it? But how often do we sometimes think of it as the consummation of certain acts or deeds that we will achieve in the future, perhaps soon, but anyway, not now. Doubtless imagining oneself successful in the future is better than imagining oneself unsuccessful; but are not such thoughts merely wishes if they are not given substance by present action?

May it not be said that we all have success within our grasp at this very moment if we but realize it in the great opportunity of proving ourselves, the opportunity of being patient over some trifle, of doing the immediate small task thoroughly, the opportunity of leaving the idle, the censoring, the unkind word unsaid, of preserving our equanimity in the face of petty annoyances, little disappointments, and defeats, the opportunity of being gracious to our immediate associates, or ordering our thoughts constructively, of admitting a fault, thereby taking the first step toward its correction. Not great deeds to be accomplished in the future, these, but, performed as the necessity arises, and in each such golden moment we are successes.

If momentarily, hourly and daily we let such opportunities slip by, can we expect that the future will be any guarantee of great triumphs? By our present deeds, actions and reactions we are ensuring our success or failure. Who can truly be called successful who does not each moment mold his thoughts into clearer outlines? Material evidences of success when they come, seem almost trivial when we are forging each present moment a perfect link in the chain of our true success.

May the Youth Round Table continue being successful!

(Miss) P. P.

* * *

Photography His Hobby

Ohio

Dear Chairman:

Mr. E. W. of Australia has a very fine viewpoint on international brotherhood. It is quite true that the Youth Round Table has an important role to play in attaining this goal.

I also think that the different young people's organizations with the "no smoking or drinking" policy, many of which owe their origin and existence to the Youth Round Table, are playing a big part toward this aim.

It especially interests me to see young people take an interest in a hobby along with their trained vocation obtained at an educational institution. My favorite is photography. Often a hobby may mean a way to earn additional income or supply an activity when what we might think was our right field fails.

(Mr.) E. G.

* * *

Beginning Oct. 2 and extending through Nov. 11, a series of daily pages called "The World at Your Fireside," will give what is described as "A Round Table Course in World Events." Your Chairman is hoping that all groups of young people interested in and in touch with The Youth Round Table will consider taking this "course" as their winter's study program. We hope, too, that many of you who do not belong to groups will form groups among your friends for the purpose of studying with the help of this six-weeks' course. We will tell you more about it later; but in the meanwhile watch for the printed announcements in the advertising columns.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

More Important Than The Wage

"It is more important to know whether you will secure valuable experience in the job and receive assignments which will enable your mind to grow in the new work than it is to know the contents of the pay envelope. Perhaps you have already learned to distrust the smart guy who sits about announcing: 'You can bet I won't work for less than such and such. I tell you I have some respect for myself.' You had better distrust him, even though he seems to know a lot. He may be able to state a formula for translating potential into kinetic energy, to name the subjects treated by the Constitution, to speak a foreign tongue with fluency, or recollect his college football scores for twenty years. Since he has not common sense and the long view in deciding on a job, he still has much to learn. He may have knowledge, yet be devoid of wisdom. The wage is not the main consideration."

—President Laurens Hickok Seelye of St. Lawrence University.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day 519,990
1939 volume to date 127,846,795
1938 volume to date 155,923,073

Leading Stocks Gain Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—A quiet and selective rally brightened the stock market picture today and favorites transformed early fractional losses into gains running to a point or so.

Activity picked up a trifle on the come-back, although the ticker tape frequently loafed. Many stocks also stuck to a narrow groove or were off a shade near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 600,000 shares.

Wall Street opinion seemed to be the market may have been "oversold" lately, with the drying up of offerings yesterday cited as an argument for this view.

Business news generally still was believed to be a sustaining influence, although a few analysts thought the outlook over the next several months was not altogether clear. Continuation of the General Motors strike was one cloud on sentiment. Lessening of European war talk was helpful.

Among stocks, Western Union, Anchor Hocking Glass and du Pont managed to touch new highs for 1939.

Improved were Chrysler, Youngstown Sheet, Electric Auto-Lite, Air Reduction, U. S. Rubber, Great Northern, North American, Kennecott, Pathe, United Aircraft, American Can, Philip Morris and Union Carbide.

Inclined to lag were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, U. S. Gypsum, Johns-Manville and Loft.

Lockheed, American Gas, American Cyanamid "B" and United Wall Paper edged forward in the curb.

Bond Market Quiet

Buying orders flowed largely into a few utility and industrial issues in a quiet bond market today.

Studebaker 6s spurted about 2 points following the company's half year report, showing profit for the period in contrast with a loss last year. Brooklyn Union Gas continued to advance, moving ahead more than a point in fairly active trade.

Also fractions to around a point higher in late dealings were International Hydro Electric 6s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Armour of Delaware 4s, Nickel Plate 5½s, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s.

Down for losses ranging to a point or so were International Telephone 5s, National Dairy 3¾s, Alleghany 5s of 1950, and Interborough Rapid Transit 6s.

U. S. Treasury loans showed narrow changes both ways. Panama 5s fell more than 2 in the foreign list.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Paris support for gold shares stood out in a generally depressed stock market today. British funds dropped as much as £3/8 and Transatlantics were clipped fractions to around a point. Excellent unemployment figures failed to stir the industrial division, although the undertone was comparatively firm. Domestic rails shaded lower and coppers were a little depressed. Rubbers and oils idled along without much price variation.

Paris — Domestic and foreign stocks fell back a trifle in quiet Bourse dealings today, but Rentes remained firm, closing unchanged to 45 centimes higher. The market on the whole approved of Prime Minister Chamberlain's talk on foreign policy in the House of Commons Monday, but saw little to change the Far Eastern and European situation.

Liverpool — Wheat futures finished ¼ to ½ penny lower today after early steadiness. Favorable crop and weather reports from North American growing areas attracted profit-taking.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Aug. 1

Europe	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.68⅛	$4.68⅛		$4.8397
Cables	4.68⅛	4.68⅛		4.8397
France—franc	.0264⅛	.0264		.0264
Belgium—belga	.1699⅛	.1699⅛		.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2256	.2256		.2256
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526⅛		.0526
Germany—mark	.4013	.4013		.4033
Holland—guilder	.5311	.5312		
Sweden—krona	.2412⅛	.2413		.4537
Norway—krone	.2352⅛	.2353		.4537
Denmark—krone	.2090	.2090		.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086⅛	.0086⅛		.0220
Finland—finn'k	.0207⅛	.0207⅛		.0428
Hungary—pengo	.1970	.1970		.3961
Poland—zloty	.1885	.1885		.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0427⅛	.0427⅛		.0748
Rumania—leu	.0072	.0072		.0101
Yugoslav'a—dinar	.0235	.0235		.0298
Spain—peseta	.1125x	.1125x		
South America				
Argentina—peso(*)	.2330	.2330		.7187
Brazil—milreis(†)	.0510	.0510		.2025
Chile—peso†	.0380	.0380		.3060
Peru—sol†	.1860	.1860		.4746
Uruguay—peso†	.3875	.3875		1.7510
Far East				
Japan—yen	.2731	.2731		.4440
India—rupee	.3495	.3496		.4186
Java—florin	.5326	.5325		.4806
Hong Kong—dol	.2875	.2869		*
Shanghai—dol	.0875	.0869		*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5495	.5495		.9413
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975		.5000
Canada				
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00		1.0031
Mexico				
Mexico—peso	.1750x	.1750x		§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. xNominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON (AP)—The position of the Treasury July 29 compared with comparable date a year ago: Receipts, $14,205,-647.30 ($14,130,84[illegible]); expenditures, $21,-832,464.12 ($20,078,259.81); net balance, $2,462,605,521.47 ($2,117,319,361.75); working balance included, $1,767,101,850.95[illegible] ($1,529,400,781.67); customs receipts for month, $24,686,087.85 ($22,174,728.82); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $287,475,-857.26 ([illegible]297,040,184.53); expenditures, $775,409,909.89 ($746,187,855.02); excess of expenditures, $487,934,252.63 ($453,147,-[illegible]710.49); gross debt, $40,657,357,026.82 ($37,190,412,618.26); increase above previous day, $3,043,632.23. Gold assets, $16,234,-418,337.58 ($13,011,676,856.58).

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	3	64⅞	64⅛	64⅛	Jul 31
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	Jul 28
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
25	19½	Adam-Mill(¾g)	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	2	22½	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	6	56	54½	56	+1⅛
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	1	1	1	Jul 28
10	6⅝	AlaskaJun(.65g)	2	7½	7½	7½	
1¼	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
12¾	5	Alleg pf xw	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	Jul 25
14⅞	6	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 vw	1	7	7	7	
19	8	Alleg pr pf	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	5	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¾g)	2	10½	10½	10½	Jul 29
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	172	171¾	172	Jul 31
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (1½)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jul 28
13⅜	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	5	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	Jul 31
48¾	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	4	36⅜	36	36	+ ⅛
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Jul 28
2⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 31
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jul 25
70	50	Amerad. Cp (2)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	+ ¼
24⅛	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jul 29
36¼	26¾	Am Airlines	9	33½	32½	32½	— ⅛
17¾	10⅜	Am Bk N (.30g)	8	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (1½g)	1	44¼	44	44¼	+ ¼
100⅜	83¼	Am Can (4)	40	100⅝	98¾	100⅜	+1⅛
179	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	177	177	177	Jul 29
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	2	22⅜	21¾	22¾	+ ⅛
55	32	Am Car pf	2	37¼	37⅛	37⅛	Jul 29
24½	13⅛	Am Ch&C (.30g)	10	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Jul 20
129	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	130	129	130	+1
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	1	6½	6½	6½	Jul 31
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 31
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ¼
5⅜	2⅞	Am Encaus Til	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
6	4⅜	Am European	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	21	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	24	18¼	17	18	+ ⅛
22⅜	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	29	23⅜	21⅞	23¾	+1
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	24	8⅞	8¼	8⅜	
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	2	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	15	4⅞	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
35½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	1	34½	34½	34½	Jul 28
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	4	53	52⅜	52⅜	—1
2⅜	1⅜	Am Ice	11	2⅛	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	6	23	21½	23	+2½
7⅜	4¼	Am Internation'l	1	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	7	18⅞	18½	18½	+ ⅛
79½	43	Am Locomot pf	1	52⅛	52	52	—1
15⅜	11	Am M & F (.80)	6	12⅜	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
4½	2¼	Am M &Metal	2	3	3	3	Jul 29
40½	26⅜	Am Metal (½g)	4	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jul 31
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	24	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
49¾	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	31	46½	45½	45¾	— ⅛
44¾	28	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	18	41⅞	40⅞	41⅜	+ ⅜
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	32	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ⅛
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	11	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	2	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	— ⅜
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
53⅜	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	14	46⅜	45¼	46⅛	+ ⅛
140¼	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	140	140	140	Jul 28
68	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	— ⅛
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	16	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	6	14	14	14	— ⅛
14½	9	Am Stove (.35g)	3	13	13	13	Jul 22
22½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅜
91⅞	75½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	82	82	82	
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	12	167⅞	167⅛	167½	
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	2	84½	84¼	84½	+ ½
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	2	86	86	86	
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	2	150¼	150⅛	150⅛	Jul 29
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	32	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ¼
93½	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	94	94	94	+2
6¾	3⅜	Am Woolen	5	4¾	4⅜	4¾	Jul 28
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	2	35½	35½	35½	
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	9	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	30	30	30	30	Jun 20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	46	26⅜	26	26½	+ ⅛
54⅞	35	Anaconda W&C	1	41½	41½	41½	Jul 28
25	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	55	27½	26⅜	27⅜	+1⅛
15⅜	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jul 17
2½	1½	A P W Paper	2	2	2	2	Jul 31
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	2	27¾	27½	27½	Jul 28
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	7	103	103	103	+1
6⅛	3⅜	Armour Ill	5	4	4	4	
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	6	38½	38½	38½	+ ¼
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (¾g)	8	43¼	43	43¼	+ ¼
13	9⅛	Arnold C (½g)	6	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	2	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	76	76	76	Jul 27
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	2	60	58½	60	+1¾
38	30	Associates in (2)	1	36	36	36	Jul 17
27⅜	23½	Atch T & S F	17	25¼	25⅛	25⅜	— ¼
71	51⅞	AT&SF pf(3½g)	1	57	57	57	—1
30½	15	Atl Coast Line	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 25
18	10	Atl G&W Im pf	1	13	13	13	Jul 25
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	32	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅜
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	107	107	107	Jul 26
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	14	8⅛	9	9	
47¾	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	47	46¾	47	Jul 31
66¾	50⅜	Atlas Pow (1g)	1	55	55	55	Jul 19
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	2	6	6	6	Jul 28
4⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Jul 31
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 31
8⅞	3¾	Aviation Corp	12	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	9¼	Bald Loco ct	3	12	12	12	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio	3	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	2	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	25	25	25	Jul 31
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
13	6	Barker Bros	3	8¼	8	8	Jul 26
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	7	13⅜	13½	13⅜	— ⅛
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (2¼)	6	24⅞	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	Jul 31
102⅝	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	Jul 13
126½	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	3	128½	128½	128½	+2
9½	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
73⅜	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	Jul 27
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	15	26	25	25½	— ⅛
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.90g)	10	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
55	48¼	Ben IndLpf(2¾)	1	55	55	55	Jul 25
⅜	⅜	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	38⅛	38	38	
⅜	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	73	63⅝	61⅞	62¼	— ½
18	15½	Beth S 3½ pf (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jul 31
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	112½	112½	112½	— ¼
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sant	2	24	24	24	Jul 31
22⅛	14	Black & Deck(1)	3	18⅞	19¾	19¾	Jul 31
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	4	11	11	11	
34¾	17⅜	Boeing Airplane	12	23½	22⅝	23½	+ ⅝
28½	16¼	BohnA&B (1½g)	1	22	22	22	— ½
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	20⅛	20	20½	Jul 31
21¾	16½	Borden Co(.80g)	15	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (1½g)	12	28½	25¾	26	+ ¼
2¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	
29½	19¼	Bower Roll B (3)	3	28	28	28	—1
7⅞	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	12	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	8	23½	22¼	22¾	+ ⅛
40½	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	Jul 25
51¼	41¾	Bristol M. (2.40)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	
7	4⅜	Bkly & Q Tr	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 27
13⅞	5½	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	3	12½	12	12	— ¼
14	7¾	Bkly-Man Tr	8	13½	12⅞	12⅞	
45½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	3	43¾	43	43¾	— ½
29⅜	13⅜	Bkly Un G (1½g)	17	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
36	31½	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	36	36	36	Jul 10
17⅜	9⅜	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	3	17	16½	17	+ ½
13½	7	Bucyrus-Erie	7	9¾	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅜
8	4	Budd Mfg	3	5½	5⅜	5½	
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
30	16	Bullard Co	3	21½	21½	21½	— ½
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	1	30⅜	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
17½	11½	Burling Mills (1)	78	18⅜	17½	18½	+ ⅛
18⅝	11	Burr Add (.30g)	3	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 29
9½	5⅜	Butler Br (.15g)	5	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
23⅜	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22½	22½	22½	Jul 29
4¼	2⅜	ButteCop&Zinc	2	3	3	3	Jul 28
13¼	7	Byers (A M) Co	10	12¼	12	12	
17⅛	11½	Byron Jack (1)	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Jul 31
20⅜	13¼	Calif Packing	1	19½	19½	19½	Jul 31
53	48½	Calif p pf (3½)	1	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	Jul 21
2½	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
8⅜	5	Calumet & Hec	11	8⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	9½	Campbell Wyant	1	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	26	19¼	18⅞	19	— ⅜
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	15	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
34½	29⅜	Cannon Mills (1)	1	33	33	33	Jul 26
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jul 31
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	3	16½	16	16½	Jul 26
3⅞	2⅜	Car & Gen (.10g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jul 29
94½	66	Case (J I) Co(5e)	1	74	74	74	— ½
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	4	44⅞	44¼	44¼	Jul 31
107½	103½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Jul 31
27⅝	13⅝	Celanese Corp	37	27⅞	26¾	27½	+ ¼
19½	10	Celotex Corp	6	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
22½	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	8	20¾	20¼	20¾	Jul 29
8⅞	2⅜	Cent Foundry	13	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
9½	3¾	Cent RR NJ	1	5	5	5	Jul 20
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	2	5	5	5	Jul 31
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	Jul 24
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	7	36	36	36	— ¼
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	3	8	8	8	Jul 31
30	17½	Champ Pap & F	1	20	20	20	
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	Jul 28
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	7	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
95½	86	Ches &O pf (4)	1	95¼	95¼	95¼	Jul 31
25½	17⅛	Ches Corp(1.20g)	3	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	—1
105⅛	99½	Fire T&L pf (6)	1	103¼	103¼	103¼	Jul 29
50⅝	38⅛	First N Str (2½)	2	50½	50½	50½	
41½	16⅛	Flintkote	9	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
38	25	Flor Stove (1g)	2	37½	37½	37½	Jul 31
22¼	17	Florsheim A (2)	1	20	20	20	—1
3⅜	1⅛	Follansbee Bros	6	3¼	3	3⅛	— ⅛
38⅝	21	Food Mach (½g)	1	33½	33⅛	33⅜	Jul 29
29⅜	14½	Foster Wheeler	3	19	19	19	+ ⅛
30	18¼	Francisco Sugar	2	2½	2½	2½	Jul 24
30	18¼	Freeport S (¾g)	5	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
3	2½	Gabriel Co A	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jul 31
4	2	Gair (Robert)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 31
13	7⅝	Gair (R'b't) pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 29
7½	3¾	Gar Wood Ind	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jul 27
16⅜	12¾	Gaylord Con (1)	1	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	Jul 31
52	47½	Gaylord pf (3½)	4	50	50	50	Jun 27
9	5½	Gen Am Invest	2	7	7	7	
103½	96	Gen A In pf (6)	1	100½	100½	100½	Jul 14
60⅜	40	Gen A Tr (1½g)	4	51	50⅜	51	+ ¼
11	8½	Gen Bak (.30g)	2	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
4½	2½	Gen Bronze	2	3	3	3	Jul 26
18	9	Gen Cable	4	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
35	17¾	Gen Cable A	2	26½	26	26	Jul 26
75	43	Gen Cable pf	1	62	62	62	Jul 31
25¼	19½	Gen Cigar (1g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
44⅜	31	Gen Elec (1⅛g)	51	38⅜	37¾	38	
47⅜	38⅝	Gen Foods (2)	8	47⅜	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
118⅝	114	Gen Fds pf (4½)	4	116	115	116	Jul 24
1¼	⅝	Gen G & El A	1	¾	¾	¾	
99	72½	Gen Mills (2½g)	1	94½	94½	94½	—3¼
51⅛	36⅜	Gen Mot (1½g)	59	48⅛	47⅜	48⅛	— ⅛
126½	122	Gen Mot pf (5)	1	123	123	123	
77⅜	41¼	Gen Out Adver	1	4½	4½	4½	
38	28	Gen Out A (2k)	1	34	34	34	Jul 26
10⅞	7	Gen P ink (.30g)	1	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Gen Pub Serv	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jul 29
24	14¼	Gen Ry Signal	3	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	Jul 29
1⅝	⅛	Gen Real & Util	11	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
20⅛	18	Gen Real & U pf	2	18	18	18	Jul 27
41	19½	Gen Retr't(¼g)	6	21½	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
15½	13¾	Gen Shoe (1)	1	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
17⅝	13⅜	Gen Tel (1)	10	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
15⅛	9¼	Gen Theat (½g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jul 31
16⅜	10⅝	Gen Time Inst	7	12⅜	12⅜	13⅛	Jul 25
27⅜	15⅜	Gen T & R (½g)	30	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
8⅜	5¾	Gillette Saf (.60)	28	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
84	44	Gillette S pf (5)	4	53	52⅜	53	+ ½
13⅞	7⅛	Gimbel Bros	1	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
66⅛	51	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	2	52⅞	52¼	52⅞	+ ⅞
24⅛	14⅜	Glidden Co	4	18½	18¼	18⅛	
47	34	Glidd cv pf (2½)	2	44	44	44	Jul 25
3¾	2¼	Gobel (Adolf)	7	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Goebel Br (.05g)	8	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	Jul 28
24⅜	13½	Goodrich (BF)	10	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
74½	53	Goodrich pf (5)	1	67	67	67	+ ½
38⅜	21½	Good T&R (¾g)	40	30	29½	29½	— ½
109⅜	90	Good T&R pf (5)	2	106	106	106	+ ⅛
5	2⅞	Goth Silk Hos'y	2	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
1⅜	⅜	Graham-Paige	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅞	4⅝	Granby M (.15g)	2	6½	6½	6½	
1⅜	⅞	Grand Union

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Political Loans By Export-Import Bank Are Barred

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug 1 — The Export-Import Bank would be strictly confined to foreign loans "facilitating trade by way of increasing exports from the United States," and under these limited terms given $75,000,000 in addition to its present loan fund of $100,000,000 according to action taken by the Senate yesterday.

This was the outcome of a lively debate in which Senator Alben Barkley, majority leader, voluntarily pared down the requested additional $100,000,000 by one fourth, to head off an amendment which would have reduced it by three-fourths, supported by Senators Taft, Vandenberg and Borah.

The Barkley formula read as follows: "No loan shall be made under this section for any purpose other than facilitating trade by way of increasing exports from the United States to foreign markets, and . . . that all funds made available under this section shall be expended in the United States."

No Political Loans

For the Senate, this vote of 44 to 35 meant that the Administration was willing, considering the strength of the opposition, to permit an outright prohibition on loans to foreign governments for political purposes. It was the official Administration argument that this had been the purpose and practice of the bank all along.

For the State Department, the vote meant that such political usage as might be made of this bank in future would have to be strictly confined to the indirect political influence of loans for trade purposes only. This means that the existing policy to this effect will have to be continued, and cannot be expanded to include outright political loans.

For the Export-Import Bank, the Senate's action meant $75,000,000 in fresh loanable funds with which to carry on its business of filling in the gaps caused by the breakdown of private foreign lending, and to make loans only where there is good commercial prospect of their repayment.

Borah Is Satisfied

Senator Borah greatly aided the Administration's cause when he told the Senate of a talk which he had with Jesse Jones, under whose jurisdiction as head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the Export-Import Bank comes. He was satisfied, Mr. Borah said, that as long as Mr. Jones was in control, there would be no loaning to foreign governments for political purposes.

Senators Robert Taft and Arthur Vandenberg had been reciting a long list of activities of the bank which they termed political. In most cases, the loans or portions of loans which they mentioned, were for the purpose of currency stabilization. The Export-Import Bank contends that this type of transaction is necessary in order to create stability for the currency of the debtor country, so that the loans could be paid back.

Senator Taft said, "The whole purpose of this policy as I see it is to give the Government more chips in the game of international politics." He then cited a list of portions of loans or loans made to banks or corporations owned by governments.

Senators Barkley and Robert Wagner retorted that those agencies of foreign governments were utilizing the funds for the purpose either of currency stability, or purchase of goods and services in the United States.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 3¾ 43-41 Mch	105.13	105.13	105.13
1 3½s 43-43	110.18	110.18	110.18
11 4s 54-44	116.3	116	116.3
27 3s 48-46	111.16	111.14	111.14
3 4¼s 52-47	122.1	122.1	122.1
1 3½s 52-49	113.20	113.20	113.20
4 2½s 53-49	107.3	107.3	107.3
4 2¾s 54-51	109.6	109.6	109.6
1 3s 55-51	112.11	112.11	112.11
5 2½s 60-55	109.26	109.26	109.26
10 2¾s 59-56	108.11	108.11	108.11
75 2¾s 65-60	107.28	107.25	107.25

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 2¾s 57-42	105.26	105.26	105.26

Home Owners Loan

1 2¼s 44-42	104.31	104.31	104.31
3s 52-44	108.27	108.27	108.27

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	108	108	108
3 Alleghany cv5s '44	76½	76½	76½
2 Alleghany 5s '50 st	27¾	27¾	27¾
3 Allegh Val 4s '42	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Allied Strs 4½s '50	100	100	100
3 Allegd Strs 4½s '51	96	95¾	96
15 Am & For P 5s 2030	64	63¾	64
2 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Am T&T 3½s '66	109¾	109½	109½
5 Am T&T 3½s '61	110	109¾	110
1 Ann Arbor 4s '95	38	38	38
2 Arm Del 4s '57	100	100	100
19 Arm Del 4s '55	100	99¾	100
19 AT&SF 4s '95	110½	110½	110½
5 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	93	93	93
4 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	100	100	100
7 AT&SF 4½s '48	103	102¾	103
5 Atl Knox&NO 5s '46	114½	114	114
2 Atl&Cha AL 4½s '44	94	94	94
106 Atl&Cha AL 5s '59	96½	96½	96½
1 A C Line 1st4s '52	84	84	84
1 A C Line 4½s '64	63½	63½	63½
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	64	64	64
1 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	101½	101½	101½
1 B&O rfg 6s '95	23¼	23¼	23¼
2 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	23	23¼	23
17 B&O 1st 5s '48	64	63¾	63¾
6 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	63	63	63
11 B&O rfg 5s '95	22¾	22½	22¾
1 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	22	22	22
3 B&O 5s '96 F	22	22	22
6 B&O 5s 2000 D	22	21¾	22
27 B&O cv 4½s '60	13½	13¼	13¾
28 B&O 1st 4s '48	62¾	61⅞	62¾
2 Beth Steel 3½s A B	117½	117½	117½
3 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107	107	107
1 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Bos&Me 5s '67	32¾	32½	32½
1 Bost&Me 4½s A '61	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
7 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	78½	78½	78½
26 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	99¼	98	98⅜
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	105¼	105	105¼
10 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110¾	110⅞	110⅞
10 Buf R&P 5s '57	35¾	35¾	35¾
11 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	102½	102¾	102½
3 Can Sou 5s '62	93	92⅞	93
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115½	115½	115½
1 Can Nat Rys 4½s '56	116¾	116¾	116¾
5 Can Nor 6½s '46	124½	124½	124½
5 Can Pac 5s '54	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 Can Pac 4s perp	73½	73½	73½
2 Celltex 4½s '47 ww	90½	90½	90½
2 Cen Pac 5s '60	51½	51½	51½
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	70¾	70¾	70¾
3 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	15	15	15
2 Cen Steel 8s '41	115	115	115
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	79	78⅝	78⅝
2 C & O 4½s '92	125¾	125¼	125¾
14 C & O 2½s '96 D	100	100	100
17 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	100¼	100	100¼
6 Chi & Alton 3s '49	9	8¾	8¾
1 C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 C B & Q 4½s '77	90½	90½	90½
1 C B & Q gen 4s '58	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 C B & Q 4s III '49	103¾	103½	103½
4 C B & Q 3½s Ill '49	100¼	100½	100½
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Chi Gt West 4s '59	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
1 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7	7¾	7¾
5 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	21¾	21¾	21¾
6 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Chi & NW 4½s2037	7½	7½	7½
2 CRI & P 4½s '52A	7⅝	7⅝	7Z
1 CRI & P 4½s '52Adef ct	7¼	7	
1 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 CRI & P 4s '88	13½	13½	13½
1 CTH & SE inc 5s60	52	52	52
1 Ch Ter Utils 4s '63D	108	108	108
6 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	110	109¾	109¾
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Childs Co 5s '43	69½	69½	69½
3 Cinn Gas & El 3½s67	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Cinn Gas&El3¼s66	110½	110½	110½
2 Cin Un Term 3¾s69	110	109¾	110
2 CCC&StL 4½s '77	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Cl Un Sta 3¾s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Cleve Elec Ill 3¾s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Cleve Un Term 5½s '72	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	83½	83	83½
1 Col & So 4½s '80	29½	29½	29½
1 Colmbia G 5s '52Ap	102	102	102
10 Colmbia G 5s '52Mty	103¼	103⅛	103¼
15 Colmbia G 5s 1961	103¾	103½	103¾
1 Com'l Cre 3¼s '51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Comwlth Edis '68	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
106 ComwithEdcv3½s58	124⅛	124	124⅛
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s81	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Con Edis 3½s '48	106⅝	106½	106½
4 Goodrich 4½s '56	104¾	104½	104¾
2 Goth Silk So 5s '46	86½	86½	86½
12 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	99½	99¼	99½
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	86⅝	86½	86⅝
4 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	86⅞	86½	86⅝
4 Gt Nor 4½s '61	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Gt Nor 4s '46G	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Gt Nor 4s '46H	91⅝	90⅞	90⅞
11 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	79¼	79	79¼
1 Gulf M&N 5½s '50	85	85	85
1 Gulf M&N 5s '50	83	83	83
1 Hocking V 4½s '59	121	121	121
1 Housatonic 5s '37	38¾	38¾	38¾
5 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	33¾	33½	33½
30 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	49⅝	49¼	49¼
18 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Ill Cent 4s '52	52¾	52	52
2 Ill Cen 4s 53	49¾	49¼	49¾
18 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	53¼	52½	53
26 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	47¾	46¾	46¾
3 Ill Cen 3s '55	60½	60	60½
7 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	52	51¾	52
1 IC&CStL&NO 5½s '63	46½	46½	46½
1 Ill Steel 4½s '40	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	97¾	97½	97½
2 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	106½	106½	106½
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	60½	60½	60½
3 Interb R Tr 6s '32	30½	30½	30½
18 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	64	63½	63½
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56B	10¼	10¼	10¼
3 Int HydroElcv s '44	85¾	85½	85¾
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	55½	55½	55½
2 Int Paper 6s '55	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 Int Pap&P 5s '47	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Int T&T 4½s '5	61¾	61¾	61¾
1 Int T&T 5s '55	6	65½	65½

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	143.48	29.27	26.04
Net change	+.22	+.06	+.09
Previous close	143.26	29.21	25.95
1939 high	154.85	34.33	26.53
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Jones&L'aughSt4¼s'81	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 K S South 5s '50	70¾	70¾	70¾
3 K C South 3s '50	69½	69	69
6 Con Edis 3½s '58	108⅝	108¼	108⅜
2 Con7Edis 3½s '56	106	105¾	105⅞
3 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105¾	105½	105½
7 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110½	110	110¼
2 Consum Pow 3½s '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Consum Pow 3½s '65	107½	107½	107½
1 Container 5s '43	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	107½	107½	107½
2 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	100¾	100¾	100¾
13 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	29¾	29½	29¾
7 Cuba RR 7½s '46	36	36	36
1 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	107½	107½	107½
1 D&RG West 5s '78	7¼	7¼	7¼
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110	110	110
5 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108½	108½	108½
10 Erie rfg 5s '67	10½	10¼	10¼
1 Erie cv 4s '53 B	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	103½	103½	103½
1 Fed Lt&T 6s '54 B	101	101	101
1 Fed Lt&T 5s '42	103	103	103
2 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Firestone T&R3½s'48	105½	105½	105½
24 FlaECst 5s '74	7¾	7½	7¾
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
7 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	104¾	103¾	103¾
9 GenMotAccep3¼s'51	104¾	104½	104¾
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	63½	63⅜	63½
2 Koppers Co 4s '51	104	103¾	104
10 Lac Gas 5½s '53	55¼	54¾	55
1 Lac Gas 5s '42	87	87	87
1 Lee Cty Eng 4s '65A	89	89	89
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	25	25	25
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	16	16	16
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15¼	15¼	15¼
3 Ligget & M 5s '51	130	130	130
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	88	88	88
2 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	85	85	85
4 Lou & N 4½s 2003	92	91½	92
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	75	75	75
38 Manila Ry 4s'90	63	62½	62½
5 Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	61⅛	61	61⅛
2 Met Ed 4½s'68	109½	109½	109½
10 Mich Con Gas 4s'63	102½	102⅜	102⅜
1 MilSparta¾NW 4s'47	12	12	12
12 M-K-Tex 5s'62A	20½	20½	20½
14 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	30⅜	30¼	30¼
16 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	15⅞	15½	15½
16 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	15¾	15¼	15⅜
25 Mo Pac 5a'81 I	15⅜	15¼	15¼
4 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	44	44	44
4 Mob & Ob 5s'38	32	32	32
4 Mob & O 4½s'77	28	28	28
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 MonWPaPubSv6s'65	109	108½	109
15 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	100¾	100½	100⅝
9 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	44	44	44
5 Mount St'T&T3¼s'68	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Nassau El 4s'51	41	40½	41
3 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	107½	107¼	107¼
20 Nat Distill 3½s'49	104½	104¼	104¼
1 Natl Steel 3s '65	103½	103½	103½
1 N Y Pow & Lt 3½s'52A	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	63	63	63
3 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	35½	35½	35½
4 NO Tex&M 5s'54B	36⅛	36	36
2 NO Tex&M 4½s'56	31	31	31
2 NY&Q'ns El&P 3½s	110½	110½	110½
24 NYC rfg 5s 2013	57½	57⅜	57½
36 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51¼	50⅝	51¼
8 NYC cv 3¾s'52	61¾	61¼	61¾
1 NYC &HR 4s'42	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
1 NYC&HR 3½s'97	83	83	83
11 NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	62	62	62
4 NYC&StL 5½s'74A	59¾	59½	59¾
14 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	51¼	50⅝	51¼
5 NY Edis 3¼s'65	109½	109¼	109¼
1 NY G El Hp 5s'48	126¼	126¼	126¼
4 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	14½	14	14½
1 NYNH&H 4½s 67	14	14	14
1 NY Tel 4½s 39	101	101	101
3 Niagara Falls3¼s66	111	111	111
1 Norfolk & Sou 5s 41	41¾	41¾	41¾
3 Norf Sou 5s 61A	10⅞	10½	10½
1 Norf & W 4s 96	123½	123½	123½
2 Nor Am Co 4s 59	108	108	108
3 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	107	107	107
17 Nor Pac 6s 2047	59½	58½	59½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047	50¼	50¼	50¼
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	50¾	50¼	50¾
5 Nor Pac 4s 97	70½	70½	70½
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43	42	43
7 Ogden&LCha4s'48 st	7½	7	7½
5 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
3 Ohio Ed 3¾s '7	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Ontario Trans 5s '45	115	115	115
1 Otis Steel 4½s '6	78½	78½	78½
5 Pac G&El 3¾s '60	109½	109¼	109⅝
5 Pac G&El 3¾s '61	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Pac G&El 4s '64	11	11⅛	112
2 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	51	51	51
2 Para Pict cv-3¼s '47	91	91	91
1 Parmelee T 5s '44	51	51	51
1 Pen Co 3½s '44D	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Pen Co 4s '63	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Pen Co 3½s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
24 Pen P&Lt 4¼s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Pen Co 3½s '69	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Pen Co 3½s '70

Commerce and Finance

Building Concerns' Profits Double Net in Like 1938 Quarter

Business and Industry

Connely, Detroit Banker, to Head Investment Body

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Emmett F. Connely has been nominated for the presidency of the Investment Bankers Association of America for the year 1939-40, Jean C. Witter, President of the Association announced. Mr. Connely is President of the First of Michigan Corporation, Detroit.

Mr. Witter, who is with the firm of Dean Witter & Co., also announced the regular ticket of officers as selected by the board of governors which will be presented to the association's convention at Del Monte, Calif., in October.

The advisory committee of which Mr. Connely was Chairman, instituted a change in association procedure which removed the names of governors from the ticket that will be presented to the convention this year. The governors are now selected by their respective groups. Consequently, the convention will ballot only on the president and five vice-presidents.

Nominate Vice-Presidents

Those nominated as vice-presidents are as follows: John S. Clark of Fahey, Clark & Co., Cleveland; Paul H. Davis of Paul H. Davis & Co., Chicago; Edward H. Hilliard of J. J. B. Hilliard & Son, Louisville; Colis Mitchum of Mitchum, Tully & Co., San Francisco, and Joseph P. Ripley of Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., New York.

Nominations have been considered tantamount to election since the official selections of the board have always been approved by the conventions.

Mr. Connely was born in Adrian, Mich., and will be the first president of the association from Detroit. He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1915 with an A. B. degree. He served overseas during the war as a Captain.

He entered the investment business in 1920 as a saleman in the bond department of the Detroit Trust Company, and was made Vice-President in charge of the department in 1927, and in 1931 became president of the First Detroit Company, which was then the securities company affiliate of the trust company. His present organization was formed in 1933 by himself and associates from the First Detroit Company.

His activities in the I. B. A. began in 1923 when he first served on committees of the Michigan group. He is finishing this year a three-year term as governor, during which he has been chairman of several important committees.

He has been also active in the Investment Bankers Conference, Inc.

Name New Governors

The new governors, as elected by their respective groups, who will take office at the close of the convention simultaneously with the new president and vice-presidents are as follows:

California Group—Vic E. Breeden of R. H. Moulton & Co., San Francisco! Dwight W. Chapman of American Trust Company, San Francisco, and Donald O'Melveny of O'Melveny-Wagenseller & Durst, Los Angeles.

Central States Group—Ralph Chapman of Farwell, Chapman & Co., Chicago, and Bennett S. Martin of the First Trust Company of Lincoln.

Eastern Pennsylvania Group—Albert R. Thayer of Thayer, Baker & Co., Philadelphia.

Michigan Group—John W. Watling of Watling, Lerchen & Co., Detroit.

Minnesota Group—Paul W. Loudon of Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood, Minneapolis.

New England Group—Harcourt Amory of Smith, Barney & Co., Boston, and William A. Barron, Jr., of White, Weld & Co., Boston.

New York Group—George C. Hannahs of Hannahs, Ballin & Lee, New York; John J. McKeon of Chas. W. Scranton & Co., New Haven, and John M. Young of Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., New York.

Northern Ohio Group—R. Verne Mitchell of McDonald-Coolidge & Co., Cleveland.

Ohio Valley Group—Lowry Sweney of Lowry Sweney, Inc., Columbus.

Southeastern Group—Robert B. Hobbs of W. W. Lanahan & Co., Baltimore.

Southern Group—Brownlee O. Currey of Equitable Securities Corporation, Nashville.

Southwestern Group—C. Edgar Honnold of C. Edgar Honnold, Oklahoma City.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

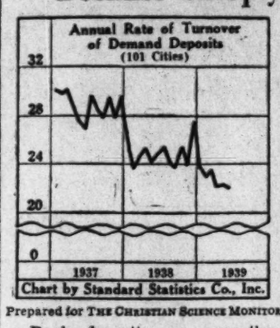
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 21
Medford Saving Bank	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1

Deposits Turnover Declines Sharply



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bank deposits are near the highest levels on record, sharply above the 1929 peak. These expanding deposits, however, have merely piled up in the banks. As may be noted on the chart, the rate of turnover of deposits has declined sharply since 1937, which in turn was far below the rate of 1929 and earlier years.

Federal Deficiency Taxes in Year Total Over $197,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury reported that deficiency tax assessments totaling $197,798,731 were levied in the fiscal year which ended June 30.

The deficiency assessments were made after investigation of the original income tax returns filed by taxpayers. The total was the highest since 1931.

Altogether the Treasury investigated 490,673 income tax returns during the year, or 10 per cent more than in the preceding year.

Settling up of old income tax cases was speeded up, however. The number of cases closed was 241,042, an increase of 13 per cent over the previous year.

The tax deficiencies assessed in the closed cases were 16 per cent larger than in those closed the previous year.

Refunds and credits to taxpayers who had overpaid their taxes also increased to a total of $34,616,121, which was 18 per cent higher than last year.

At the end of the year the Internal Revenue Bureau had 145,730 returns at least one year old still pending for investigation or settlement. However, this was 36 per cent less than a year ago.

At the end of the year, also, 6,574 tax appeals were pending before the United States Board of Tax Appeals, compared with 7,414 a year ago.

B. & O. May Reduce Interest on Bonds And Delay Maturities

BALTIMORE (AP)—The Federal District Court accepted the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad's application for permission to scale down its bond interest and delay maturities of some securities.

The petition, presented under the Chandler Act passed and signed last week, will be argued Sept. 18. The Act permits railroads to readjust their finances without going through reorganization under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act.

Judge John J. Parker read a statement for Judge W. Calvin Chesnut, another of the three judges sitting on the case, disclosing that when the petition was filed Friday Judge Chesnut owned several thousand dollars worth of B. & O. securities which would be affected by the plan.

The statement said Judge Chesnut had ordered these sold but retained others which would be unaffected.

Henry W. Anderson, Attorney for the railroad, said the B. & O. had tried to make a voluntary readjustment in 1930, when interest charges were $35,000,000 a year and $150,000,000 in bonds were falling due. The road was unable to float refunding bonds on a fair basis, Mr. Anderson added, so it borrowed $72,000,000 from the RFC.

Additional maturities in 1939 and 1940 might force the railroad into bankruptcy, Anderson said, unless the readjustment is approved.

Big Wool Auction Planned for West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—One thousand wool growers in nine western states have consigned approximately 5,500,000 pounds of wool to the auction block. Auctions will be conducted in Ogden Aug. 4 and 5, immediately following similar sales in Denver July 31 to Aug. 3 inclusive.

The tonnage to be sold is said to be the largest consignment made since the auction system of disposing of wool stocks was adopted.

Russell Wilkins, representing the sponsors of the sales looks for brisk bidding and good prices. He says that wool stocks are about 100,000,000 pounds less than they were at the same time a year ago.

Lower Price Variation Basis for Butter Trading

CHICAGO, Aug. 1 (AP)—Trading in butter, cheese and egg futures on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, beginning today, will be on the basis of price variations of 5/100 cent a pound and a dozen, mart officials announced.

The exchange's board of governors decided recently that the present ⅛ cent variation was probably not sensitive enough to reflect price opinion in the trade.

Bolivia Upholds Drastic Foreign Exchange Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Stern penalties visited on foreign and nationalist industrialists for alleged attempts to sabotage the Bolivan program of "economic emancipation" have emphasized the refusal of President Colonel Cerman Busch to change the policy inaugurated when he assumed "totality of power."

His most important step so far, which has brought repercussions on overseas markets, is to create a State monopoly of all foreign exchange derived from tin, the country's preponderant export. He definitely refused the petition of 39 foreign and national producers to change this decree-law. Popular processions were held in La Paz, Oruro and other cities appealing to the President to stand firm for "economic emancipation."

Mr. Mauricio Hochschild, prominent in Bolivian and overseas tin circles, was condemned to be executed by the Cabinet for alleged infraction of the new code. Four higher officials of his company were similarly condemned. They were charged with agitating among the mining companies. President Busch immediately issued a full pardon with the warning of "inexorable punishment" for a second offense.

Holds by Policy

In stating his case for "economic emancipation" and at the same time refusing to relinquish the State tin exchange monopoly, Colonel Busch declared that he is only endeavoring to assure the well-being of the population, which demands that the interests of the mining industry be harmonized with those of the nation.

He rejected the assertion that the decree-law would cause a decline in mining and declared that he is prepared to go as far as concentrating the total value of exports in the Central Bank to stop the methodical and continuous flight of gold, "which ought to be kept in the country to assure national economic independence."

It is the President's opinion that Bolivia needs industrial capital to mobilize national wealth, "on a basis of just compensation," since only in this way will capital enjoy maximum guarantees. Bolivia, he contends, does not require "absorbent financial capital." He energetically denies that the decree is a step toward expropriation of the mining industry. "Those who think and say so, or attempt to create lack of confidence, do so with hidden ends which are not unknown to my Government," he affirms.

According to the President, Bolivian interests have always been subordinated to those of private enterprise. The case of Bolivia has been unique, he says, for these reasons:

Asks Co-operation

"In the history of no other free country has it occurred that the State follows a descending line while a few industrialists increase their fortunes by exploiting the national wealth, forming organizations which pretend to dispute with the State the sovereignty of the nation."

President Busch contends that State control will not deprive producers of sufficient exchange for industrial and capital requirements (5 per cent is allowed for dividends in foreign currency and no limit placed for those paid in Bolivian pesos) but he is determined to prevent unjustified remittances overseas.

"In this hour of transformation and consolidation," he states, "I only ask for co-operation to solve all problems of economic and financial character and to place Bolivia on a sure footing in order that it may advance toward the conquest of its rightful place with the sole object of making Bolivia a prosperous and strong nation."

Standard Oil, Neb., Sale Recommended

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—Stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of Nebraska learned directors of the firm have recommended its sale to Standard Oil of Indiana for a price which will yield $17.50 a share.

Proxy statements being mailed to stockholders disclosed the recommendation. Since the Nebraska Company has 161,403 shares of stock outstanding, the total price apparently would be almost $3,000,000.

Reviewing the financial condition of the company in their statement to stockholders, whose votes on the proposal will be tabulated Aug. 39, directors said the firm has lost money in all but one year since 1932.

Alberta Oil Production Sets Record for 6 Months

EDMONTON, Alta. (CP)—Oil production in Alberta in the six months ended June 30 established a record for half-year production, it was disclosed in figures issued by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Division of the Department of Lands and Mines.

Total production in the six months ended June 30 last amounted to 3,254,269 barrels compared with 2,892,370 barrels, the previous record in the corresponding period of 1938. Total production for the whole of 1938 amounted to 6,742,039 barrels.

June production figures totaled 798,170 barrels compared with 521,895 barrels in June of 1938.

20th Century Fund Declares Distribution Costs Too Much

NEW YORK (AP)—Moving goods from the producer into the hands of the consumer costs too much in the United States, the Twentieth Century Fund said today.

The Fund, a research organization founded by Edward A. Filene of Boston, presented the conclusions of its committee on distribution headed by Willard T. Thorp, economic aide to Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins and director of research for Dun & Bradstreet.

Elimination of waste was proposed as the way to reduce distribution cost.

The research staff, in gathering facts for the committee, estimated wiping out net profits of distribution all along the line from the primary producer to the consumer would result in an average saving of "no more than three cents out of every dollar paid by consumers for finished goods."

Wages, Rent, Taxes Take Bulk

The bulk of the income received for distribution services, it was pointed out, flows out again in payment of wages, salaries, rent, taxes, supplies and other items over which distributors have little or no control.

Opportunities for savings, the committee said, rise out of:

(1) Duplication of sales efforts, too many sales outlets, excessive services, multitudes of brands and unnecessary advertising — "all caused by competitive conditions."

(2) Unreasonable demands and misinformed buying by consumers.

(3) Ignorance of distribution costs, too much zeal for sales volume, poor management, unwise pricing.

The committee reported newer distribution agencies, through the economies of standardized and large-scale operation, "have proved the inefficiency of those which they have displaced."

It acknowledged it was impossible to say "how much too much" distribution costs the consuming public.

Make 2 P. C. of Sales

"We can say with confidence," it continued, "that there is waste in distribution but we cannot reduce it to a percentage figure—as a whole or in any of is parts.

"There is little evidence that general high profits are being made in the field of distribuion considered as a whole. Some firms, it is true, and some of the newer branches of distribution have been conspicuously profitable.

"But for every outstanndingly successful and profitable organization there are many that barely break even and some which operate at a loss, even in good years. In relatively prosperous 1936, for example, half of all trading or distribution corporations in the United States showed a loss on the year's operations.

"Taking into account both the unprofitable and profitable, the net profits of the entire group of corporations engaged in trade amounted to little more than 2 per cent of their sales."

News Notes—South America

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Argentine Trade—A sharp curtailment in Argentine import trade with the United States, Italy and Japan during the first four months of this year is reported. Imports from the United States in the January-April period of 1939 were 35 per cent under the total recorded in the like 1938 period. Argentina's export trade with the United States has been maintained at a substantially higher level during the current year than in 1938. Cumulative exports from Argentina to the United States in the first five months of 1939 were valued at $24,023,803 against $16,033,000 in the like period of 1938, an increase of about 50 per cent.

Argentine Pact—A protocol for the purpose of balancing trade between Argentina and Italy has been signed. Italy has agreed to purchase Argentine products during 1939 up to a total value of about $25,000,000. Argentina agrees that its imports of Italian goods are to be dependent on the value of Argentine exports to Italy.

Brazilian Imports—The United States outranked Germany as a supplier of Brazil's imports in 1938. Of the total Brazilian import trade in 1938 valued at $295,388,599, the United States accounted for $71,508,372, or 24.21 per cent of the total trade while imports from Germany, valued at $61,179,288, accounted for 20.71 per cent. Great Britain ranked third, accounting for $30,658,271, or 10.38 per cent of total Brazilian imports.

Brazil's Cotton Exports—A sharp expansion in shipments to the Far East resulted in an appreciable increase in Brazil's cotton export trade during the first quarter of this year over the like 1938 period. Total exports of Brazilian cotton during the January-March 1939 period amounted to 51,056 metric tons valued at about $10,433,000, against 35,937 tons valued at $6,874,000 in the first quarter of 1938. Exports to the Far East in the 1939 quarter amounted to about 25,000 tons against less than 1,000 tons in the first three months of last year.

Uruguayan Wool—The United States resumed its position as an important buyer of Uruguayan wool during the current year. Wool shipments from Uruguay to the American market which amounted to only 471 bales by April 30 of the 1937-38 season increased to 5,448 bales in the first half of the current wool season. During the 1939 season which began last October 1, exports of wool to the United States were exceeded only by those to Germany, Italy, and Great Britain.

Building in Chile—Prices of building materials in Chile are now subject to governmental control. The price-fixing decree followed an unprecedented demand for building materials in Chile due to the destruction resulting from the earthquake in the south-central part of that country in January.

Cheese for Venezuela—Venezuelans are acquiring a taste for American cheese. Until a short time ago sales of this item in Venezuela were confined to the American colony, but lately it is being sold to an increasing extent among the native population. Annual imports of cheese from the United States into the Venezuelan market now amount to about 100,000 pounds, a four-fold increase in the last five years.

Roads in Peru—Peru's extensive highway construction program, initiated in 1937, is being rapidly pushed to completion. The original appropriation for this work was about $12,500,000, but this sum was expended before the second year of the program. Present estimates set the total cost of the planned highway developments at about $20,000,000. Formerly inaccessible jungle areas are now penetrated by asphalted roads. It is estimated that by the end of 1939 about 2,000 kilometers of asphalted roads will have been completed.

Railroad for Colombia—Colombia is considering the purchase of the 65-mile railroad connecting the port of Cartagena with Calamar on the Magdalena River now owned by British interests. As the continued operation of the Cartagena-Calamar railroad is essential to the port of Cartagena, and as the present owners claim they have no funds available for reconstruction, the only apparent alternative is for the Government to purchase it.

Paraguay Sets Quotas—The Paraguayan Government by decree has prohibited all imports not covered by a prior permit issued by the Commission of Import Control under the direction of the Bank of the Republic. Import quotas are to be allocated by countries, and will amount, as a minimum, to three fourths of the amount of Paraguayan exports to each individual country. The Manager of the Bank said that no unfavorable action would be taken against United States products, although the United States has an export balance with Paraguay, until there has been an opportunity to verify the Paraguayan statistics.

Chemicals for Bolivia—Bolivia offers a comparatively good market for imported chemicals and related products. The large bulk of the country's requirements for such products as soaps, toiletries, polishes, medicinals, and biologics is imported. The United States, Germany, Chile, Norway, and Belgium are the principal sources of such imports. Imports of chemicals and related products in 1938 were valued at about $1,750,000.

Tidewater Assoc. Oil Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Preliminary report of Tidewater Associated Oil Co. for the first half of this year showed earnings equivalent to 19 cents a share on the common stock compared with 76 cents a share in the first half of last year. June quarter earnings this year were equal to 8 cents a share against 11 cents in the March quarter and 34 cents in the second quarter of 1938.

Probe Oil Output Control

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—A Congressional investigation of the feasibility of production control as a means of conserving the nation's petroleum supply was sought in a resolution introduced today by Representative Coffee (D) of Washington.

The investigation would be made by a committee of five members of the House.

Corporate Income In Second Quarter 61 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Second quarter earnings of the first 180 large corporations to report totaled $243,398,000, about 61 per cent greater than the same period a year ago, but 1 per cent less than in first quarter, a compilation by the Associated Press revealed.

An earlier summary by the Associated Press of the first 70 companies to report second quarter net profits had shown a gain of 6.4 per cent over the previous period and 34 per cent over a year ago.

Steel Makers Busy

Earnings of 23 steel makers, despite extensive price cuts, increased to $12,205,000, compared with $11,308,000 in the preceding three months and a deficit of $9,445,372 for the same period last year.

Net profits of 14 public utilities including American Telephone & Telegraph Company, totaled $65,948,000, down 8 per cent from the first quarter but 12 per cent greater than a year ago.

Twelve chemical companies earned $32,857,000, against $30,416,000 in the previous period and $18,318,000 in the same quarter last year.

Ten railroads operated at a net loss of $2,726,000, compared with a first quarter net profit of $4,878,628. However, the roads showed considerable improvement over the deficit of $6,327,000 in the June quarter a year ago.

Second quarter net income of 10 oil companies totaled $9,089,841, up 63 per cent from the preceding period but 30 per cent less than the same quarter last year.

Building Increases

Nine manufacturers of building materials and equipment more than doubled their net profits, earning $6,834,000 compared with $2,976,000 in the first quarter and $3,252,000 a year ago.

Net income of 10 food companies remained relatively stable, totaling $13,452,000 against $12,799,000 in the preceding three months and $12,653,000 in the second quarter last year.

Earnings of other industrial groups with fewer companies reporting compared as follows:

	Second Quar.	Yr Ago
7 auto accessory	$1,854,000	*$509,000
6 RR. equipment	1,891,000	244,000
5 drug mfrs	3,466,000	2,714,000
5 electric equip	13,458,000	8,638,000
4 aircraft	5,290,000	3,807,000
65 Miscellaneous	79,778,000	47,871,600

*Loss.

Mexico to Present New Proposition To Settle Oil Question

WASHINGTON (AP) — Castillo Najera, Mexican Ambassador to the United States, announced he would present new proposals for settlement of the Mexican oil controversy to the American companies involved, probably on Wednesday.

He made the announcement to newspapermen after a long conference with Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles. He said he had been authorized to act by President Cardenas of Mexico.

Mr. Najera, who flew from Mexico, said he would present the Mexican proposal to Donald R. Richberg, counsel for the oil firms.

Ambassador Najera said he had informed Mr. Welles of the nature of the proposals, but declined to disclose them to reporters.

Reports from Mexico City last week said that the negotiations for settlement of the expropriated oil properties had collapsed.

Procter & Gamble Has a Good Year

CINCINNATI (AP) — Reporting one of the most prosperous years in its history, Procter & Gamble Co., listed adjusted net earnings of $25,399,792 for the fiscal year ended June 30, or $3.84 per outstanding common share.

This compared with $17,439,194, or $2.96 per common share for the preceding year.

Latest earnings were exceeded only by the 1936-37 report of $26,803,339.

Earnings of foreign subsidiaries totaled $3,117,000, included in the report.

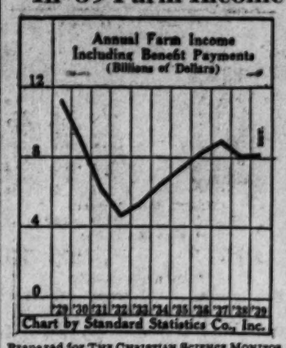
Wage Earners' Purchasing Power Up $7.50 a Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS — The average American worker's family has $7.50 more buying power per month in its purse than at this time last year; wages are climbing toward their 1937 highs, while family living costs have fallen to 1936 levels, and food, the largest item in the budget, is the cheapest it has been since the middle of 1934, according to a midsummer buying power study by Northwestern National Life Insurance Company.

With increased net buying power, U. S. families have spent 5 per cent more at retail stores in the first half of 1939 than in the first six months of 1938; individual optimism generated by the rise in pay checks per worker, which has continued with few interruptions for 18 months, has undoubtedly contributed to the 68 per cent expansion in factory automobile sales shown in the first half of this year, compared with the same period of 1938, the report says.

Slight Gain Seen In '39 Farm Income



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Farm income for 1939, including benefit payments, is expected to be slightly higher than a year earlier, and also higher than any year since 1930 except 1937.

Bankers Advise Sale Of B-M-T Properties To New York City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Hayden, Stone & Co., Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., and Lazard Freres & Co., as managers and heads of the underwriting group which, in April 1936, publicly offered the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation Rapid Transit Collateral Trust Bonds 4½% series and serial, have jointly addressed a letter to members of the underwriting and selling groups which participated in the offering, in which they express their belief that, under all the circumstances, the best interests of the holders of these bonds will be served by a sale of the properties to the City of New York, as contemplated under the plan and agreement of unification and readjustment for the rapid transit, surface railroads and power properties of the B.-M.T. System. To this end, they recommend that holders of such bonds deposit them promptly, as indicating approval of the plan and ask such members, as concur in this view, to advise their clients accordingly.

The letter points out that their efforts directed towards securing a more favorable offer to holders of the collateral trust bonds than is contained in the plan, as to the terms of which they were not consulted by the B.-M.T., have been unsuccessful. It also directs attention to the fact that, since the original public offering, several adverse developments have taken place in relation to the consolidated earnings of the rapid transit and power plant properties which secure these bonds, among which are a substantial decrease in traffic volume, and a corresponding decrease in gross earnings; and substantially increased wages.

Would Sell B. & P. Road to New Haven For $9,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—An independent stockholders committee of the Boston & Providence Railroad Corporation submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission a plan of reorganization calling for sale of assets and property to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company for $9,000,000 of fixed interest bearing bonds. The annual interest charges on the bonds would be $348,282.

Under the proposal $2,343,600 of the bonds would be prior lien obligations bearing 3½ per cent interest and $6,656,400 would be 4 per cent fixed interest bonds.

The committee proposed turning over the 3½ per cent bonds to the Provident Institution for Savings, Boston, in payment of 5 per cent gold debentures. The 4 per cent bonds would be sold and the proceeds used to meet incidental expenses and for distribution pro rata among holders of the 36,688 shares of Boston & Providence stock.

Steel Operations Ease This Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Operations in the steel industry during the current week will decline 1.3 points to 59.3 per cent of capacity, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated. This compared with 60.6 per cent in the preceding week.

A month ago output was at the rate of 38.5 per cent of capacity, while a year ago it was 39.8 per cent.

Auburn Auto Submits Plan for Reorganization

FORT WAYNE, Ind. (AP)—The Auburn Automobile Company has filed with the United States district clerk here a plan of reorganization under Section 77B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

The plan hinges on the procurement of additional working capital through the sale of five per cent first mortgage convertible bonds. Present fixed charges on three-year, four and three-fourths per cent convertible debentures now in default would be eliminated. The value of the firm's fixed assets would be written down in proportion to their productivity.

All subsidiaries of the company would be liquidated, excepting the Lycoming Manufacturing Company of Pennsylvania.

The firm has been operating under court order several months. The plan will be submitted to Federal Judge Thomas W. Slick.

Bank Says Growth In U. S. Rests On Private Capital

In some quarters it is believed that the United States has come to the end of progress and that the wealth of the nation should be redistributed, says the First National Bank of Boston in its weekly New England letter.

"A similar cry," continues the letter, "has gone up during each of the trying times in our history. In the '80's the then United States Commissioner of Labor predicted: 'The nations of the world have overstocked themselves with machinery and manufacturing plants far in excess of the wants of production. . . . This full supply . . . is the most important factor of the present industrial depression . . . The day of large profits is probably passed.'

Growth Remarkable

"That this prediction was wide of the mark is shown by the fact that during the subsequent decades this country enjoyed spectacular and unparalleled prosperity. It witnessed the beginning and the flourishing of the automobile, the radio, the movies, electric refrigeration, the airplane and many other facilities which have contributed so much toward raising the standards of living. It is perhaps true that we passed the geographical frontier in the 1890's but new frontiers are constantly being made by science and invention which are broadening our horizon and contributing toward human wants and employment.

"About one third of the persons employed today are at work on jobs that did not exist four decades ago. It is estimated that over $250,000,000 is spent annually on research in this country for the development of new products and processes which are bringing an increasing number of goods within the buying range of the masses of people.

All Shared Progress

"All classes have shared in this remarkable progress. The trend of real wages for the past three decades or more has corresponded very closely with the productivity per worker. In the long run this must be so, for the very continuation of the capitalistic system is dependent upon a broad distribution of income in order that goods may be absorbed.

"The driving force behind this progress has been the spirit of private enterprise operating under the fundamental principles of democracy which has provided free play of individual energy and initiative. Continued progress is dependent upon the prospect of reasonable return on capital investment and the safeguarding of property rights," concludes the letter.

Reserve Investing Less in 91-Day Bills

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board announced a $27,000,000 decline in the investments of the 12 Federal Reserve banks in 91-day Treasury bills, making a decrease of $75,796,000 in this type of holdings in the last month.

As these short term securities mature, the banks are declining to buy new ones because the discount on the bills is so small they earn practically nothing. The last weekly Treasury sale of bills brought an average price equivalent to borrowing money at .019 per cent.

No other investments have been bought by the banks so their Government investments have declined by the same amount and now total $2,488,000,000, including $401,020,000 of Treasury bills which have not matured yet.

The lendable excess reserves of banks on July 26 were estimated at $4,490,000,000, the same as a week previous.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD WINNER brings quick profits. Sensational "Blue Ribbon" 21-Card Assortment sells $1. You make 50c. Ten other popular boxes; Personal Christmas Cards, 50 for $1, up. Free Sample Offer. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex, Dept. 1-O, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE—Best selling line. You make 50c profit on Different 21-Folder $1 box. Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1. Other Novelties. Everyday, Gift Wrappings. Experience unnecessary. Free samples. SCHWEIK, Dept. 15, Woburn, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Card Sensation! Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Latest folis, parchments. Big profits. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg 8-43 Mass.

EXTRA MONEY—Take orders for Personal Christmas Cards and Stationery. Names inscribed. Also big-value 21-Card Assortment at $1.00. Profit 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples Free. Wallace Brown, 225 Fifth Avenue, Dept. F-28, New York City.

MAKE EXTRA MONEY EASILY SELL EMBOSS-O CHRISTMAS CARDS 21 smartest new Christmas Cards with sender's signature in Raised Gold, retail $1. Profit 100%. Also NAME-IMPRINTED Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other lovely fast-selling assortments. Experience unnecessary. Get Samples. FRIENDSHIP STUDIOS 439 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.—Casa Alta Apartments, at Beach; beautifully furnished; steam heat, electric refrigeration; garage; 1-2-3 rooms; 1½ hours' ride from San Francisco.

HOUSES TO LET

ST LOUIS, MO.—For rent six-room house, furnished; every modern convenience; three bedrooms, two baths; near Principia; reasonable rental for nine months or year. Write for details. OLENN HUTCHINSON, 5542 BARTMER AVENUE.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOUR own hosiery and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous Double-Wear Snag Proofed Chiffon silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. Y-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Large studio, unfurnished apartment; Venetian blinds, dressing room, tile bath, kitchenette, Electrolux. Endicott 2-1883.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

DO you need a car to see Boston?
WOULD you like a personal service at moderate cost?
HERE is an experienced driver guide to serve you.
Call Centre Newton 3331 or Centre Newton 2946-W.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York; Regent 4-2290.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ASSISTANT BAKER, assistant meat cook and salad maker, for cafeteria serving lunch only. Apply The Canterbury Lunch, 331 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

JEWELERS

WEDDING RING SHOP—Yellow and white gold; platinum and diamonds; $6 to $100. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

JOHN N. HUNTER
FOOD BROKER
39 Lewis Wharf, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3623.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C., Edgecombe 4-1312.

PAYING GUESTS

BRENTWOOD 300 1st Avenue
Ocean View Tel. 3443 $17 up weekly with meals $10 up without. C. S. HOFF

SHAWMONT 17 Ocean Avenue
Ocean Grove, N. J.
Modern — Clean — Cool. Directly on Beach. Superior Accommodations at Moderate Rates. Baths. Inquiry Invited. I. A. SHAW
CONVENIENT TO WORLD'S FAIR

REAL ESTATE

SACRIFICE—For cash, quick sale, a $12,000 property for one-half; 8 rooms, improvements, barn, garage, large high lot, shrubbery, fruit, garden OWNER Box 71, Jordan, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

N Y C—86TH ST., 320 WEST (NEAR DRIVE)
FLORENCE KING STUDIOS
Women; comfortable rooms; community kitchen; resident; visiting; $1.50 day, $7 week. SU 7-7346.

N. Y. C., 81st St. WEST—Exceptionally attractive, large, single; double; fine river view, water, elevator; kitchen privileges. TR. 4-8456.

N. Y. C., 215 W 101st (Broadway)—Spacious double, attractive single, cool; $5.50-$9; transients; reasonable rates. Ac 2-7675. DAVIS.

N. Y. C. West 96th St.—Exceptional, south room, bath, $7; elevator, radio (lady); suitable practioner; references. Ph. RI. 9-2161.

N. Y. C.—SUBLET 3 beautifully furnished rooms; weekly or monthly. ROBB, Apt. 705, Wentworth Hotel, or phone Bryant 9-0310.

N. Y. C. 10th St., near Fifth Ave—Quiet, cool, attractive; business people preferred. Gramercy 7-9786.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Ocean front; attractive rooms and small apartments; cool and quiet; bathing, sun deck. MIR-A-MAR. 929 4th St.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SALESLADIES who have sold direct to select clientele or lady who has social or club connections. Unusual Made-to-Measure Sportswear. Popular prices. Exclusive styles. Stunning materials and colors. Full or part time, liberal comm., no exp. necessary. Write fully. Ramsay Sportswear, 1331 E. 47th St., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GARDENER, single, knowing business thoroughly, any size place; unquestionable references. Write Box L-17, Suite 1550, Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HAIRSTYLIST—Young man experienced all branches, formerly Miami Beach, Baltimore, Md.; willing; Christian Scientist preferred; urgent. Write Box G-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

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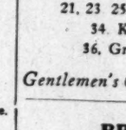

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

My means of transportation
May not be quite as fleet
As a new car, but they are
Dependable—my feet!
L.M.

Little Cricket's Song

A Story for Children

They were sitting beneath the pasture gate, the little black cricket and the big green grasshopper.

"Let's have a race, Chirp," Grasshopper Green said. "I'll race you to the barn. There's a sweet white clover by the barn door and the one who gets there first wins the race.

The little black cricket bobbed his head. "Right-o," he agreed.

"One—two—three, go!" Grasshopper Green shouted, and made a big jump.

Little black cricket took a wee one. Little black cricket's legs were short, Grasshopper Green's were long. A big jump, a wee jump and away they went through the pasture grass.

"Hop, Hop," little black cricket called, "where are you?"

There was no answer. Grasshopper Green was far ahead and out of sight. But little black cricket kept on jumping as far as he could, past the apple tree, past the blueberry patch, past the well where the cows drank—on to the barn.

"Hop, Hop," little black cricket called, "have you gobbled the sweet white clover?" There wasn't a sound and Chirp looked around. The barn door was wide open. Little black cricket looked in and saw a little girl with something with green leaves in her hand.

"Hop, Hop," he called again to Grasshopper Green, "couldn't you find the sweet white clover?"

The grass rustled. Little black cricket turned and saw Grasshopper Green laughing.

"Of course, I reached it," Grasshopper Green said. "I won the race. But I don't eat clover. You should have longer legs, then you could jump farther."

"But I can sing," said little black cricket, and straightway he began to chirp cheerily.

Grasshopper Green looked at him.

"What is there to sing about?" he asked. "You lost the race."

"Then I'll sing for the sake of singing," little black cricket answered, and he kept right on chirping.

Grasshopper Green nestled down in the grass. "If you think, Chirp," he said, "that singing will bring you anything, you're mistaken."

"I'm not thinking much about it," little black cricket answered. "I like to sing," and he kept right on chirping.

The little girl just then ran to the barn door to listen to little cricket's song. She couldn't see him, but she knew he was right down in the grass at her feet. She twirled the young leaves in her fingers and tossed them in the grass. They fell just in front of little black cricket.

Grasshopper Green stared with his bulging eyes. "Where did that come from?" he asked.

Little black cricket chirped, "Perhaps my song brought it," and straightway he began eating the leaves.

It was almost as if the little girl heard them for she answered,

"Little cricket to you
A present I bring,
Because I like
To hear you sing."

In Lighter Vein

Famine

Tea rooms, tea rooms, everywhere,
All up and down the street;
Tea rooms, tea rooms, everywhere,
But not a bite to eat!

A Good Break

"That's fortunate!" said the new maid, dropping a dish of stewed prunes on the floor.

"Fortunate! What is there fortunate in that?" cried her mistress.

"I don't like stewed prunes, Mum."

Mileage

He was turning his car in after one year. The dealer knew him and remarked that he didn't suppose he had driven 35,000 in the year.

"Well," he exclaimed, "it's like this: 5,000 represents trips, the rest is looking for parking places."—Michigan Christian Advocate.

Recluse

A friend called upon a guest at a hotel, knocked, and asked him to open the door.

"Can't; door's locked!" the voice within announced.

"Well, unlock it!" the caller requested.

"Can't; lost the key!"

"Great Scott, man! What will you do if there is a fire?"

"I won't go!"

Enduring Patience

During the first evening of a visit to her daughter at Sea Point an elderly woman who had never seen the sea before was found intently watching the Robben Island light house.

"What infinite patience sailors have," she observed, noticing that she was no longer alone.

"Why?" asked her daughter.

"Well," she replied, "the wind has blown that light out thirty-eight times since I've been watching, and each time they relighted it."—Grit.

Tug-of-War

Monitor Camera Club from Arthur Higgs, Guernsey, Channel Islands

Two golden retrievers, mother and son, put on a realistic act

Daily Quotation

OF ALL fruitless errands, sending a tear to look after a day that has gone, is the most fruitless. — CHARLES DICKENS.

Did You Ever Wonder

Which Animal Can Jump the Farthest?

When long-jumping animals are the subject, the first creature to come to mind is likely to be the kangaroo. And, indeed, the kangaroo, with its huge and powerful hind legs, is a champion jumper. When a kangaroo really extends itself, it may cover as much as 30 or 35 feet at a single leap.

However, when you compare

the length of the leap with the length or height of the leaper, the kangaroo is by no means unchallenged for supremacy. Kangaroos may be as much as 8 feet tall, and their best jumps are but three or four times their height. Even man, who is seldom thought of as even approaching the kangaroo class in the matter of jumping, has been known to span some 26 feet and over, which (figuring the man to be 6 feet tall) is a bit better than four times his height.

But in the animal kingdom there are several creatures which, in proportion to their size, are far better jumpers than either man or the kangaroo. For example, there is the tiny jumping mouse, common in the northern part of the United States and in Canada. It has short front legs and long, strong hind legs, and a tail nearly twice the length of its body to act as a rudder and stabilizer during its aerial feats. This little jumper can clear as much as 10 feet at a single leap, or more than 40 times its own length.

However, the unrivalled champion of all jumpers (in proportion to its size) is the ordinary flea. So small that it takes 25, end to end, to reach an inch, it can nevertheless skip blithely a distance of around 10 inches, or 250 times its own length! If a man could jump as far in proportion to his size, he could span a mile in about three and a half jumps!—W. P. Keasbey.

Daily Anecdote

Ruskin's Way

Once a group of students went to the lecture room of Ruskin, the celebrated artist, for the opening of a course, only to find the door locked and bearing a notice of postponement. A smaller number of aspirants appeared at the second appointed date, and met with the same experience.

On the third appointed date a still smaller number of students appeared, and this time found Ruskin there to greet them. The postponements, he exclaimed, had been designed to discourage those with insufficient will to persevere in their studies and perfect themselves in their art.

"I think," he announced, "that the class is now sufficiently winnowed down. Let us get to work!"

Proverbs

Of saving comes having.
A little pot is soon hot.
A thief thinks every man steals.
Better ask twice than lose your way once.
Crosses are ladders that lead to heaven.
Great ships require deep water.
Never say nor do that thing that anger prompts you to.
Neglect will sooner kill an injury than revenge.
Take care and be what thou wouldst seem.
To him that wills, ways are not wanting.
Zeal without knowledge is the sister of folly.
Fools worship mules who carry gold.
The best thing in this world is to live above it.

A Verse for Today . . .

I will instruct thee and teach thee in the way which thou shalt go: I will guide thee with mine eye.—Ps. 32:8.

Vocations

Juvenile Newspaper

A little fellow in Seattle has developed a delightful neighborhood newspaper to which folks were glad to subscribe, and in which they advertise, although it is published in simple mimeograph forms.

What do you think his main news coverage pertains to? To the infants and children of the neighborhood; to dogs, cats, and other household pets that are full-fledged members of various family circles!

There was, for instance, the account of little neighbor Maria and her new tooth; Carol, who had a party for her second birthday; and Elizabeth, who was given a new play pen on wheels.

Probably it is the Disney influence, but the paper's accounts of pets of neighbors are highly readable—such as the exploits of a certain four-footed pal; a little furry friend's visit to the classroom; of another reveling in that state of just having had a bath.

There seems to be lots of journalism that daily papers miss!—Mrs. Amy L., Seattle.

Slow Flying Birds

Slow flight record for birds is held by the woodcock at five miles per hour.

Paving Brick Industry

Ohio leads the world in the manufacture of paving bricks.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Charity at Home

(Frederick C. Othman for United Press)

Hollywood, Calif.

Chris-Pin Martin, the Yaqui Indian from Arizona who has become Hollywood's best-known Mexican caballero, ascribes his recent movie success to prayer.

The roly-poly Chris lives in a 20-room house in the Mexican quarter of Los Angeles. Living with him are his wife, two daughters, nine grandchildren, two Hindus down on their luck, five Mexicans, and four great-grandchildren. That adds up to 24 persons living on the Martin largesse.

"And a few months back," Chris said, "I was getting no work and the grocery bills were going away up and nobody at my house was doing anything and I said, why not pray for old Chris? So everybody prayed. They set aside a whole day for it; and, whee, I get work!

"I go into 'Stage Coach.' It is a hit. I go into 'The Return of the Cisco Kid.' It is also a hit. Now I go into 'The Dove.' It will be a hit. It always is a hit. This is the third time I play in it."

Chris and his one-man charitable institution make the kind of story that is scarce in Hollywood. He earns $50 a day, on the days he works, and he keeps open house for anybody who needs a meal and a place to sleep. It makes no difference to Chris.

Facts and Figures

H. E. T.

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The Century of Progress Exposition (1933-4) earned $702,171 on an investment of $47,000,000.

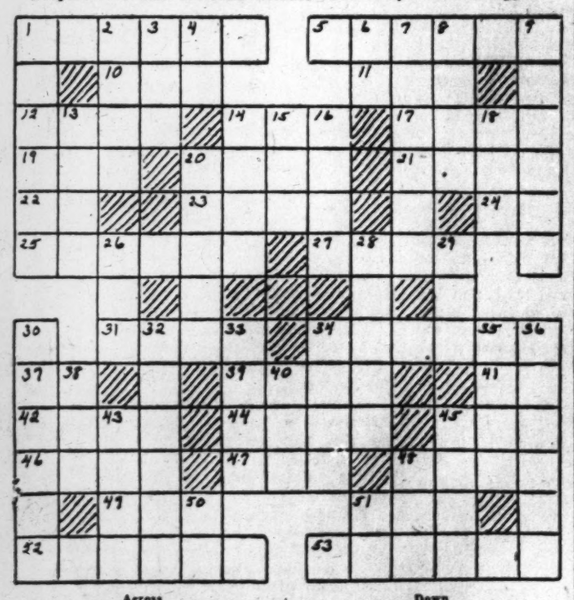
Common Things

Joy is found in common things
That each passing season brings:—
Winds that tip-toe through the grain;
Slanting lines of silver rain;
Poplar-plumes that brush the sky,
Fireflies flittering softly by;
Hollyhocks beside a wall,
And the meadow-lark's first call;
Summer's green-gold loveliness,
Maple trees in autumn dress;
Winter's cozy firelight glow,
Moonlight on new-fallen snow;
There is wealth in common things,
More than worldly wealth of kings.

—L. A., in Grit.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Paganini played what instrument?
5—Who painted "The Angelus"?
10—Who was second son of Aram, and grandson of Shem?
11—What do you call fore part of foot?
12—What Latin poet first studied and practiced law?
14—What timber tree grows in India?
17—At mah-jongg, what do you call arrangement of tiles previous to drawing the hands?
19—What is a northern constellation east of Cancer?
20—Lucrezia is first name of what operatic soprano?
21—What name was given to Esau?
22—Elmodam was son of whom?
23—Who was grandson of Ephraim?
24—Where is Altamaha River (abbr.)?
25—Who was son of Micah and grandson of Mephibosheth?
27—What would you expect to find in the Klondike?
31—What is an epos?
34—City of London stands on both banks of what river?
37—What noun suffix denotes "does"?
39—Who is chief feminine character in "The Good Earth"?
41—Thus.
42—Would you wear, ride or sail a fustanella?
44—Who was son of Zophah, of tribe of Asher?
45—What is 19th letter of Greek alphabet?
46—Way of departure is what?
47—Who was one of porters appointed by David for the ark?
48—How many chapters in Book of Ruth?
49—A corded fabric is what?
51—What is one of most intelligent of beasts?
52—Who was foundress of the Beth-horons of a town called Uzzen-sherah?
53—If you visited Corpus Christi, whom would you see?

Down

1—What is State flower of Rhode Island?
2—Where is Zanesville?
3—What is fourth name in list of children of Shem?
4—What is a prefix meaning "not"?
6—In speaking of Biblical Jagur, what pronoun would you use?
7—Who wrote "The Vision of Sir Launfal"?
8—What is name of a city of South Dakota?
9—Who was son of Ammihud, king of Geshur?
13—What is a timber tree of northwestern South America?
14—Who is David's child wife in "David Copperfield"?
15—Who was one of sons of Jether?
16—What is one of ridges encircling horns of cattle?
18—Bulky piece of timber is what?
20—Who was father of the prophet Hosea?
26—What implement is used by gardeners?
28—Who was son of Shemaiah, the firstborn of Obededom?
29—What do you call female parent of a quadruped?
30—"Barchester ——" is a novel by Anthony Trollope.
32—What was O Henry's real name?
33—What American humorist was born in Paducah, Ky.?
34—What is a small steep-banked mountain lake?
35—Who was Isaac's eldest son?
36—What is a river of Saskatchewan, N. Dakota, and Manitoba?
38—What is singular of "reres"?
40—What is a county of eastern Alabama?
43—What river of France is 80 miles long?
45—What loose outer garment was worn by citizens of ancient Rome?
48—What Indian tribe united with Sacs in 1760 (sing.)?
50—Where is Altoona (abbr.)?
51—What is a prefix meaning "down"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Back at Indian Swamp*

By LE PELLEY

THE NEXT MORNING THE BOYS ARE OFF AGAIN FOR INDIAN SWAMP, HAVING GOT PERMISSION TO CAMP OUT A FEW DAYS
I DON'T SEE STICKY STANLEY'S BOAT AT THE LANDING — !!
WE'D BETTER PUT IN SOME OTHER PLACE, THOUGH — JUST TO PLAY SAFE
MEANWHILE UP IN THE OLD MILL
HELLO — YES, I RECEIVED THE SATCHEL — BUT I HAVEN'T COMMENCED WORK ON IT YET! IN A FEW DAYS... YES... GOODBY
AGH! THE WARNING SIGNAL... I MUST HAVE MORE TROUBLESOME VISITORS..!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Parachute Jump*

"Here's something we don't have at home!" said the Boss—
"That's probably something to be thankful for," I said to myself—
But we did get a wonderful view of the Fair—
!!!!!!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Too Complicated*

By THE HAGERS

WE PACK RATS QUITE A NAME HAVE MADE; FOR CENTURIES WE'VE BEEN IN TRADE.
FOR YOUR COOKSTOVE, I SEE YOU YEARN. ALL RIGHT! GIVE SOMETHING IN RETURN."
WELL, HOW WILL THIS ACCORDION DO? NO! NO! FOR I GAVE THAT TO YOU.
BACK TO THE CAMP I QUICKLY RAN, DEFEATED BY THIS BARTER PLAN.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Staff Talks—a Barometer?

If military conversations are to come, can a complete alliance be far behind? This is the cheerful question Britons and Frenchmen must be asking each other now that Mr. Chamberlain has been able to announce in the House of Commons that Russia has proposed the sending of British and French military staffs to Moscow.

Apparently the discussions are well on their way to success. "Apparently," one says, because of the instances in which fanfares have heretofore preceded expected successes which did not materialize. One unfortunate aspect of the Anglo-Russian essay in pact-making has been its advertisement to the world and to Totalitaria of deep cleavages in the points of view of the would-be pact makers. Yet it has been useful to keep the possibility of such an alliance ever before the eyes of expansionist governments, even at the expense of giving them an early laugh or two.

Britain has sought a formula to keep the neutral position of the Baltic States intact. But Russia has been frankly disposed to "guarantee" them against encroachments by the Axis Powers whether or not the neutrals wished to be guaranteed. It is not clear exactly how this complication is being met, but most recent straws were blowing in the direction of the Russian solution.

Even should such guarantees be the price of an agreement, the British Government may feel it wise to meet that price. British public opinion is practically unanimous in demanding a Russian alliance. And without an Anglo-Russian keystone in the arch of nonaggression, more than the neutrality of smaller Powers such as the Baltic States may be in danger.

Naturally the rights of smaller Powers to a neutral position are difficult to ignore, even in the face of Russia's question as to the worth of a neutrality which they could not defend against challenges from big Powers. Yet in a Europe in which a choice of sides seems imposed by the rise of force and by philosophies which recognize no racial limits to expansionism, neutrals are necessarily in a tight spot. They cannot accept guarantees from one bloc lest they incur the hostility of the other bloc. They cannot even remain passive to suggestions of imposed guarantees lest their attitude become suspect.

Should war break out, or should one bloc see a necessity to forestall a military advance through a neutral State, that State might be in danger of losing its independence. But this is stressing the darkest side of the picture. The Anglo-Russian alliance is calculated to discourage actions which would lead to either of these situations.

For the Baltic States that alliance may be only a necessary evil. For a Europe which sorely needs a restoration of international relations to a plane on which no small Power need fear either for its neutrality or its independence, that alliance seems simply necessary.

Compulsion and Conscience

The American Medical Association and individual Washington physicians may be comforted by the judicial opinion that the practice of their profession does not come within the purview of the Sherman Act, which prohibits restraint of trade, but the Association's attitude toward group employment of doctors and voluntary sickness insurance remains to be clarified in the public mind.

The District of Columbia Federal Court has dismissed an anti-trust action brought by the Department of Justice following the A. M. A.'s active opposition to a co-operative medical-care group formed by employees of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. Not everyone understands that the organized doctors took this position because the group had been organized with official sanction and encouragement and was generally looked upon as being an entering wedge for a nation-wide compulsory sickness insurance scheme, backed by the Roosevelt Administration. The theory was that if this association proved successful, its principles could be applied nationally by law.

It might be helpful if the American Medical Association, while continuing its honest opposition to anything smacking of compulsory insurance, would make clearer its nonopposition to voluntary groups. Freedom of action for such groups might readily circumvent compulsion and help to maintain traditional American liberty of conscience.

Delight Into Wisdom

"A poem," says Robert Frost, "should begin in delight and end in wisdom."

As a summer day, perhaps—starting out with patches of dewy web on neat-cropped lawns; going down a street freshly awake with child-voices; turning a corner into a thoroughfare pulsating with the majestic beat of men's progress, sonorous with work's daily praise of life; pausing on wharves to consider teeming evidence of a man's need of brothers, brothers beyond borders, beyond oceans, beyond race; wandering into marble halls where men try to catch and keep wealth in vaults; thence to other halls where other men, and women, and children, take riches out of books through long afternoons yet leave the riches there intact; resting in a park with benches as full of philosophy as of folk; stopping in at a restaurant where facts, and even fancies, come down pretty close to earth as they should sometimes; coming after dusk where men and women praying find the substance of things hoped for more substantial than the stuff called things; disclosing how myriad-faceted seems the relationship of every creature to its physical environment, how direct and simple every creature's relationship to its Maker.

Beginning, as a poem, in delight; ending in wisdom.

Thrift Its Own Reward

Of deep concern to millions of Americans is the steady decline in the wages of capital, an important form of which is interest on savings. Not only is the Government pressing for unprecedented low rates in its lending policies, but the States, too, are forced by circumstances to go along with the trend. Depositors view with dismay the continual reduction of their income which is saliently pictured by the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks in a recent analysis.

This shows that the average rate paid depositors of 4.46 per cent at the beginning of 1929 had fallen to 2.43 per cent by the beginning of 1938. Since total deposits of the mutual banks amount to about $10,000,000,000, the decline represents a drop of $200,000,000 annually in income, no light matter for this modest income group whose average individual deposits are $675.

The situation has been dramatized by the recent order of the State Banking Department of New Jersey cutting the maximum interest rate which could be paid on savings from 2 to 1 per cent. Back of this action is reduced earning power due to the banks' losing bonds by call or to their policies of extreme liquidity. An interesting and unemphasized result of this decree is that under the law the postal savings system and national banks of the State must reduce their rates to the same figure.

Such a development is likely to spread, unless recovery becomes decidedly more pronounced. Already there is discussion in New England of further reduction in interest rates. Under present policies, this would admirably fit in with Federal plans. It would induce people to take money out of the banks and spend it, or put it into, say, Baby Bonds where the yield is 2.90 per cent, or invest it in industry. If put into Baby Bonds, it is metamorphosed into Government income. If invested in industry, it becomes venture money and should yield taxes.

In either case, it is driven out of its idle haven and sails under the effulgence of Federal approbation. Depositors may make a virtue of necessity and comfort themselves with the thought that that economic school is gaining ground which says we have been afflicted with an over-savings complex and that today we are coming into a "consumers' economy." But to millions whose income has been cut that is cold comfort.

Italy has ordered the confiscation of all King Zog's property in Albania. The Commission in authority charged the exiled King with acts of "pillage, thefts and outrages." One wonders what charges would be leveled against Haile Selassie.

Delicatessen dainties, one learns, may now be purchased from mail order houses. Which should be just the thing for the Far North prospector yearning for certain types of aged cheeses.

Now that the pneumatic road drill has been muffled so that it is silent 35 yards away, perhaps something can be done about the peanut eater at the symphony concert.

The Bookshelf

Conquest of the Soil

Mankind's first big step forward in the march to civilization was gaining control over the soil and developing the science of agriculture. The great advances in art, music, other sciences, and learning necessarily came much later. However, important as that first step was for the human race, it brought mixed blessings and trouble, for communities and nations cannot survive by consuming the land. Wherever sound soil conservation was not practiced, the result has been VANISHING LANDS (New York: Doubleday Doran. $4).

Natural science and invention have enabled farmers to wrest crops from the land with ever-increasing speed and in greater quantity through new machines that do the work of scores of men, new plant varieties that thrive in spite of harsh climates, and new commercial fertilizers that treble yields. Yet despite their skill and power over nature, say R. O. Whyte and G. V. Jacks, joint authors of this dramatic and thought-promoting analysis of present agricultural practices and their economic effect upon civilization, farmers have learned only how to cultivate European soils in a European climate.

* * *

They compare modern civilization outside Europe with a plant that will burst its bud and bloom for a short time in a vase, rather than a tree to grow indefinitely with its roots in fertile soil. Erosion in nature is a beneficent process without which the earth would long since have died out, but the same process accelerated by human mismanagement has become one of the most destructive forces ever released by mankind.

There is a limit to the extent to which applied natural science can temporarily force soil productivity, but there is no limit, except zero, to the extent to which erosion by wind and water can permanently reduce it. Nations cannot survive in deserts, and the barren wastes of North China, Persia, Mesopotamia, and North Africa tell the story of gradual soil exhaustion as increasing demands exceeding recuperative powers were made upon it by expanding civilizations. The early home of a Chinese civilization in the Northwest loessial region today resembles a huge battlefield scarred by modern engines of war. Over vast areas the once deep, fertile soil is gone completely, leaving gaping chasms.

* * *

Already a million square miles of new desert have been formed in the New World, the authors point out, and today's destruction of the earth's thin living cover is proceeding at a rate unparalleled in history. Greatest care needs to be exercised in the semiarid continental grasslands, the steppes, prairies and velds of North and South America, Australia, South Africa, and Russia, which offer the greatest promise as future homes of civilization. No human ingenuity can accelerate the soil-renewing process to an extent at all comparable to denudation.

America in particular must watch its step, the authors warn. More than 40,000,000 acres of new land in the United States alone were brought under the plow during the World War, exploited for high profits. Today, much of this land is ruined beyond repair or has become submarginal land, left for nature to restore to fertility.

As is usually true of surveys of this sort, "Vanishing Lands" contains much repetition and could have been condensed into a much shorter volume, but the definitive and vividly told history of the earth certainly will open new vistas of thought for many readers.

H. B. N.

The Patient Prospector

George Works It Out

It was a particularly fine Saturday, and, directly after lunch, we had caught a train from Town to Dorking, and had spent several hours rambling through the Surrey countryside. Shortly after seven o'clock, we came to the outskirts of a village, where the sight of a public telephone kiosk reminded George that he must make a call.

"I won't be a minute," he remarked, and went into the kiosk.

It was about five minutes, however, before he came out, and sat down beside us on the grass at the edge of the road. "Look at this: I found it inside," he observed; and held out to us a cheap wrist-watch.

Bill grunted. "S'pose we'll have to take it to the police-station," he said.

George looked at him thoughtfully. "We might do better than that," he replied cryptically.

"Huh?"

George cleared his throat. "This watch," he began weightily, "belongs to a big man, who is a little awkward in his movements, and who was in a hurry. He was 'phoning at three minutes to seven, probably to book seats tonight at a theater in London, and quite possibly he lives in the center one of those three new villas over there."

Bill nodded dreamily. "I know," he murmured, "and he's got red hair, was once in the Marines, and is fond of porridge for breakfast."

George ignored him. "It's quite simple," he went on. "Look at the mark of the buckle on this wrist strap—the chap must have a tremendous span of wrist. So the chances are he's big. Then the glass is cracked, and the watch has stopped; but the strap isn't broken, so he probably knocked the watch against something, and took it off to examine it."

* * *

"Not if he was in a hurry," put in Bill.

"Oh yes, he was upset for the moment. But he was in a hurry, too. The telephone directory inside there is open, and there's the mark of a thumb-nail on the page against the box-office number of the Regent Theater. Now the accident to the watch fixes the time of his call at seven, and if we assume that he was ringing up for seats tonight, he had, presumably, to dine, get to Town, and be at the theater before eight-thirty. That would account for his leaving the watch—he was in such a hurry."

"I follow you—but thousands wouldn't," commented Bill.

"As for the house—it hasn't got a 'phone, it's probably near this box, otherwise he'd have gone to a neighbor's, and it's got to be the sort of house belonging to someone who is'nt, well, a son of the soil exactly. Now that middle one over there is the only one in sight that fits the bill. It's got no 'phone, or you'd see the wires running to it, as they do to the houses on each side. Of course, it's a mere guess," he ended modestly.

Bill gazed reflectively at a small boy who was propelling a scooter along the road toward us. "My theory is," he commenced solemnly, "that it was left by a civilized gorilla who belonged to—" He got no further; for at that moment the small boy dismounted, and addressed us breathlessly.

"'Scuse me," he said politely, "but did you find that watch in the tellyfone place? 'Cos if you did, it's mine."

* * *

Bill rolled over on his back, and shook with laughter. George got slowly to his feet. "Oh, but look here, sonny," he protested, with, I thought, almost an appealing note in his voice, "you've never worn this watch round your wrist."

"No," agreed the child, a little scornfully, "I strap it round the front of my scooter. Like," he added vaguely, "like a motor-bike."

"H'm," muttered George. "But how did you come to leave it in there?"

The small boy took a deep breath. "Well, then," he answered patiently, "I was p'tending it was treasure."

"Treasure?"

"Yes, an' that was Ali Baba's cave, an' I was him coming along wiv my donkey, not a real one, y'know, and then—an then Willie Brown told me muvver wanted me, an' I forgot my watch."

George sighed. "When did you break it?" he asked sadly.

"'Tisn't broken," protested the claimant indignantly. "It goes luvly." Anxiously, he took the watch, and held it to his ear; then his face fell. "I 'spect," he remarked, "I forgot to wind it."

He was right; and having demonstrated this, he departed, after a polite word of thanks.

Bill sat up weakly, and wiped the tears of laughter from his eyes. "It's quite simple—" he spluttered.

"By the way," interrupted George hastily, "I forgot to make that call. Shan't be a minute."

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

North . . South . . East . . West

Past Bluegrass Pastures

By Frank L. Perrin

FRANKFORT, KY.

It would all have been embarrassing, or at least quite confusing, after the line into Kentucky had been passed and this capital city reached, had not the greetings been so manifestly sincere and generously cordial. But the explanation did not come until it was confided that the stranger within the gates had been taken to be one of the State's own Colonels, or a confidante of the present Chief Executive, familiarly and almost universally known as "Happy" Chandler. Who, indeed, would hasten or look forward to the moment of disillusionment?

But one's own colors must be displayed. There are tests and passwords known only to the elect. And there are peculiar formalities and rites which an itinerant newspaper editor, no matter how strongly he may be inclined to observe the counsel, "When in Rome do as the Romans do," cannot comply with, even in Kentucky. Let it be recorded, however, that in the spacious Executive Mansion, where friendly greetings awaited the traveler from the Governor and his charming First Lady, no embarrassing or confusing formalities were imposed. The Kentucky mansion is as "dry" as was the White House in Washington in the days of President Hayes and his consort. There were no apologies, no excuses, no explanations, no boasts. Governor Chandler and his family work, and play, and are happy in that chosen atmosphere.

* * *

After the pleasant visit in the home the choice was offered, because of the limited time available, between a ride through and around the rambling but picturesque city and its suburbs, and a visit to the beautiful farms in the near-by Bluegrass region. The novelty of the farms and the barns and pastures where the wonderful Kentucky horses are reared and trained made the decision easy. The landscape, perpetually green, and dotted everywhere with homes and barns, and mapped in squares and oblongs by white fences, charms the eye and forms a picture long to be remembered.

We came at last to the habitat of the world-famous "Man o' War," where there lives in almost royal state what is probably the best known and most admired of all Kentucky's horses. Near by, in equally sumptuous surroundings, is his scarcely less famous descendant, "War Admiral." And in adjoining barns and pastures, at ease and fetlock deep in the blue-green grass, were hundreds of youngsters and their dams, basking in the light of reflected glory, or dreaming, perhaps, of even greater honors to be won as contestants in the "sport of kings."

Kentuckians, like so many of their neighbors in other States, are definitely politically minded. Just now there is being waged a vigorous and highly vocal battle for the Governorship. The present Governor cannot, because of prescribed constitutional inhibitions, succeed himself in office. Lieut. Gov. Keen Johnson seeks the nomination at the primary election now only a few days ahead. He is opposed by John Y. Brown, a former Representative in Congress. Both are Democrats, the former, like Governor Chandler, of what is now known as the "old" school, and the latter of the New Deal persuasion. Victory in the primary means election in November. So the contest is an interesting trial of strength between what have come to be known as the Chandler faction on one side, and the Barkley-Roosevelt faction on the other.

* * *

The definite line of cleavage which divided the dominant party in Kentucky came in 1938, when the powers of the Washington Administration were enlisted to bring about the re-election of Senator Alben W. Barkley. Governor Chandler was the unsuccessful opposing candidate. His defeat, and the re-election of Mr. Barkley, seem only to have added fuel to a political conflagration that is still raging. The Chandler-Johnson forces resent the admitted interference of the New Deal commander-in-chief in what they regard as strictly State affairs.

There will be interesting developments, if not before the date set for the Kentucky primaries, certainly shortly thereafter, in the apparent determination of the high command in Washington to make peace with Governor Chandler. The Governor is, it is believed, unreconcilable. He is not ready to accept a gift at the hands of those whom he has learned to mistrust. Overtures have been made to him, apparently in the hope that he can be "regularized." The impression gained is that he is in the battle to stay. He is not seeking revenge. That thought is not in his heart. But he has a clear and commendable concept of fair play and a determination to carry on in obedience to the rules of the game.

The Wide Horizon

Must America Fight?

By Herbert Hoover

Excerpts from an article entitled, "Shall We Send Our Youth to War?" in the American Magazine

We are told that we must join in war or democracy will disappear from the earth. From the alliance of the democracies with several totalitarian states that ideological issue seems somewhat confused.

My sympathies are with the democracies. But the democracies of Western Europe have the resources to defend themselves. They comprise great empires of hundreds of millions of people with all the resources needed to secure their defense. Whether they preserve their democracies is a question of their own will.

We are told that if they fall we shall be the next victim. I do not agree that they will fall. But if they do fall the exhaustion of the dictators will be such that these countries will leave us alone for a quarter of a century at least.

It is dinned in our ears that we shall inevitably be drawn into this inevitable war whether we like it or not. That just simply depends upon our own will to keep out.

And another form of war conditioning of the public mind is the firing of words by our government officials at the nations we don't like. So long as we confine it to words, the dictators will fire back an equally insulting lot of words, and we wind up even. Soapbox oratory is the necessary equipment of modern dictators, and they excel. Only the really neutral nations could judge as to who wins in these jousts of billingsgate. But they build up hateful emotions both ways.

* * *

And that does not imply that we should ever neglect to express indignation at great wrong. But the terms we use are important if it is results we seek and not propaganda.

The second danger of war comes from the policies of our own government. President Roosevelt has taken a seat at the table where power politics is being played. He has joined in the chessboard of Europe. He lines us up in the balance of power. It is said we can do this without joining in war.

It is said we will do something more than words and less than war. When we open fire on the front we are in the fight. The enemy will fire back with more than words. If the more than words fail to overcome him we have to go farther. For then we have to win or be overcome on our side. Let nobody say that you can do such things without danger of war itself.

If the dictators believe we will stop short of war they will credit us with having small chips in this game. Their chips are soldiers and guns. If our partners believe our chips of more than words and less than war are valuable, it is because they believe that when we have exhausted these chips we will put our soldiers and guns into the game and they will edge us in.

And right before our eyes the game shifts. We were originally going to quarantine dictators and again save democracy. Today we have two or three dictators on our team. We have had to drop the "democracy front" and "dictators" and talk of "aggressors." That only indicates how rapidly we can move from sheer idealism into combat.

And what profit it if, by our joining in war to extinguish these systems, we also lose our own American life? It is not alone the price of war we lose. But we can never go through another great war without becoming a totalitarian state in order to effectively fight such a war. When we have finished we shall not have established peace in the world. We shall have sacrificed liberty for generations in the United States.

America can be of service to the world. We can hold up the standards of decency in the world.

We should hold that the basis of international relations should not be force, but should be law and free agreement.

* * *

The greatest immediate service that we can render is to join in economic co-operation with other nations to relieve the economic pressures which are driving the world constantly to instability. A great part of these pressures for war are economic. The greatest healing force that could come to the world is prosperity There is a vast field for American action which is free from political entanglements We should resume the conferences which were started under such good auspices by our country in 1932.

But, far beyond that, we can hold the light of liberty alight on this continent. That is the greatest service we can give to civilization.

We as a people can keep out of war in Europe if we have the resolute will to do so Our will can be weakened by propaganda. It can be insidiously undermined by sitting in the game of European power politics.

We hear much of laws that will preserve our neutrality But the question is not legalisms. It is our will to stay out. Staying out is a matter of tactics and strategy almost as difficult as the strategy and tactics of war. And, if there is not the adamant will, to stay out, no amount of law can keep us out. The first thing required is vigorous, definite statement from all who have responsibility, both publicly and privately, that we are not going to war with anybody in Europe unless they attack the Western Hemisphere. The second thing is not to sit in this game of power politics.

These are the American policies that will make sure that we do not send our youth to Europe for war.

Coral Treasure on the Beach

The sea confirmed upon the shore
By tide a message from the deep
Mysterious shelf of ocean floor,
Where old ships lie in salty sleep.

This fragment, weed-entwined, whose whorl
The sea once hid, tells of a reef
Where wave by wave the patient coral
Builds cities rare beyond belief.

JOHN RITCHEY